



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-053
Wednesday
18 March 1992

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-053

CONTENTS

18 March 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

President Signs Decree Promulgating Constitution [Bujumbura Radio] 1

Congo

Commentary Views Upcoming Democratic Elections [Brazzaville Radio] 1

Zaire

Interior Minister on National Conference, Issues [Libreville Radio] 1

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Visiting EEC Delegation Discusses Lome IV [ENA] 3

Eritrean Leader Meets Delegation [Asmera Radio] 3

Oromo Group Rejects Agreement; Others Demonstrate [ENA] 3

Ten Political Organizations in South Form Union [Addis Ababa Radio] 3

Kenya

Romanian Envoy Denies Presence of Mercenaries [Nairobi Radio] 4

Vice President Reports on Clashes, Arrests [Nairobi TV] 4

KANU MP Blames Government for Tribal Clashes [AFP] 5

MP's Condemn Clashes, Appeal for Restraint [KNA] 5

Government Officials Comment on Recent Clashes [Nairobi TV] 6

President Moi Meets With Austria's Waldheim [cross-reference] 6

Tanzania

Zanzibar's President Amour on Multiparty System [Dar es Salaam Radio] 6

Minister Cautions Religious Leaders on Messages [Dar es Salaam Radio] 7

Uganda

Ministry Temporarily Suspends Food Exports [Kampala Radio] 7

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Correspondent on 'Most Astonishing' Voter Turnout [SAPA] 8

'Yes' Victory Approaching 'Landslide' [SAPA] 8

70.11 Percent Vote 'Yes' [SAPA] 9

Rondepoort 'Chaos' Delays Counting [Johannesburg TV] 9

'Discrepancy' Delays Durban Results [SAPA] 9

Language Breakdown of Voters Analyzed [SAPA] 9

State President de Klerk on Referendum Outcome [Johannesburg TV] 10

CP's Treurnicht Concedes Defeat, Condemns Media [SAPA] 11

CP Claims Intimidation, State 'Misused' Media [London International] 11

CP: 'Hundreds' Potential Voters Did Not Vote [SAPA]	12
CP Hope for Identifying White Homeland 'Spoilt' [SAPA]	13
ANC's Mandela Pleased With Referendum Results [Johannesburg TV]	13
ANC 'Welcomes' Endorsement of Negotiation Process [SAPA]	14
PAC Spokesman Says 'Yes' Vote 'Hopeful Sign' [SAPA]	14
PAC Views Referendum; Codesa Powersharing Deal [SAPA]	14
ANC-SACP-COSATU Stage March Over Budget [SAPA]	15
Black SABC Union Calls Off Planned Strike [SAPA]	15
South African Press Review for 18 Mar [THE STAR, etc.]	15
* Drought Crisis Continues; Claiming Victims	16
* ANC Berates Government [THE NEW NATION 14-20 Feb]	16
* Famine in Transvaal [SOWETAN 17 Feb]	16
* Hunger in Free State [THE STAR 17 Feb]	17
* Northern Towns Ruined [THE STAR 20 Feb]	17
* Farmers Flock to Towns [THE STAR 17 Feb]	18
* Economists: Drought Destroys Hope for Recovery [THE ARGUS 20 Feb]	19

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Botswana

Opposition Parties Call on Government To Resign [SAPA]	20
--	----

Angola

Ministers Council Approves Documents 17 Mar [Luanda Radio]	20
Information Minister on Press Laws, Privatization [Luanda Radio]	20
Emergent Party Advocates Autonomy for Cabinda [Luanda Radio]	21
Benguela Governor on Implementing State Control [Luanda Radio]	21

Malawi

President Opens Parliament, Calls for Foreign Aid [London International]	21
Discusses Economy, Drought [KNA]	21

Mozambique

Deputy Foreign Minister Meets Egyptian Envoy [Maputo Radio]	22
Renamo Names Chiefs, Officials in Occupied Areas [Maputo Radio]	22
Renamo Leader Denies Attacks on Civilian Targets [Lisbon Radio]	22
Official Reports Frelimo Membership Up 13 Percent [Maputo Radio]	23

Swaziland

South Africa Signs Komati River Project Treaties [THE SWAZI NEWS 14 Mar]	23
--	----

Zambia

President Chiluba on UK, U.S. Drought Aid [KNA]	24
Chiluba: No Detentions on Political Grounds [TIMES OF ZAMBIA 7 Mar]	24
Catholic Bishops Urge Government Fulfill Promises [Lusaka Radio]	25
Mozambican Envoy Found Strangled to Death in Home [Lusaka Radio]	25

Zimbabwe

Economists View Recession, ESAP Program [KNA]	25
Ivory Manufacturer Against CITES Withdrawal [KNA]	25

WEST AFRICA

Guinea

Two New Political Parties Registered [Conakry Radio]	26
--	----

Ivory Coast

Minister of Posts, Telecommunications Replaced [Abidjan Radio]	26
Foreign 'Blackmail' Seen Complicating Situation [FRATERNITE MATIN 14-15 Mar]	26
PDCI Responds to Foreign 'Pressure' [FRATERNITE MATIN 14-15 Mar]	26

Mali

Communique on Measures For Return of Tuaregs [Bamako Radio]	27
---	----

Niger

MNSD Views Recent Events, Transition Organs [Niamey Radio]	27
Tuareg Representative on Current Situation [London International]	28

Nigeria

Minister on 'Deployment' of Troops to Yugoslavia [Lagos Radio]	29
--	----

Senegal

Opposition PLP Leader Rejects Election Dates [PANA]	29
---	----

Burundi

President Signs Decree Promulgating Constitution

EA1503142892 Bujumbura Radio-Television
Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT
13 Mar 92

[Excerpts] The Constitution of the Republic of Burundi, which was adopted on 9 March, was promulgated this morning by the head of state, Major Pierre Buyoya. The ceremonies were held at the Kigobe Congress Palace. Pascasie Minani was present.

[Minani] [Passage omitted] Here is the president of the Supreme Court:

[Begin unidentified Supreme Court president recording] The definitive results of the referendum on the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi are as follows: 2,287,554 Burundians were registered to vote on the draft constitution. The number of voters who took part was 2,220,033, or 97.05 percent of the registered population. The number of Burundians who voted positively on the draft of the constitution was 2,003,411, or 90.23 [as heard] percent of voters, while the number of Burundians who voted negatively was 212,285, or 9.56 percent of voters. Finally, there were 2,753 void ballots, or 0.12 percent of voters. [passage omitted]

The constitutional court has decided that the referendum on the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi was carried out according to the law. [applause] The draft of the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi was approved by the 90.23 percent of the population who took part in the ballot. [applause] [end recording]

[Minani] After the announcement of the definitive results of the referendum by the president of the Supreme Court, the head of state signed a decree promulgating the Constitution of the Republic of Burundi. The prime minister and minister of planning, and the minister of justice did the same. Then, President Buyoya signed the authentic text of the Constitution. [passage omitted]

[In a related story, Libreville Africa No. 1 in French at 0730 GMT on 14 March reports the following: "In his message to the nation, President Buyoya appealed to party founders to understand that they cannot place themselves above the people. He particularly underscored the concept of democracy, which is above all the expression of popular sovereignty." The radio adds: "He also said that concentration of power in the hands of a single institution is no longer possible. Power concentration is prohibited, and power sharing is the order of the day, he said, adding that democracy should foster consultations, openness, truth, and compliance with decisions made in a peaceful and nonviolent atmosphere free of killings." The announcer also reports that Buyoya said: "Effective 14 March, songs in praise of the former sole party will no longer be played on the national radio and

television, and the flags of that party, the Unity and National Progress Party, will no longer be hoisted on official buildings."]

Congo

Commentary Views Upcoming Democratic Elections

AB1703150592 Brazzaville Radio Nationale
Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 16 Mar 92

[Francois Youlou commentary]

[Text] Yesterday, the first polls which will serve as the foundation for the rule of law in Congo were held peacefully throughout the country. A series of elections will be organized from now until the end of June. Congolese citizens are reminded that it is important for them to participate in the democratic elections after a long night of single-party rule. Francois Youlou has this comment:

[Youlou] Yesterday's polls were the first in a series that will continue until June. During the upcoming elections, Congolese citizens will have to select their representatives to conduct public affairs, a choice that the Congolese people have not been able to make in a democratic manner for more than two decades now. They have therefore been given the opportunity to take part in the democratic renewal by making their choice rather than having the managers of public affairs imposed on them. The candidate or candidates of their choice may or may not win. The most important thing, however, is the participation of everybody, which will make it possible to determine the genuine majority because a high turnout at the elections [words indistinct] people are voted in by a large or narrow majority.

We know that some political leaders encouraged citizens, or rather, their supporters to boycott the elections, whereas these leaders could have asked them to either vote yes or no, or vote for or against such or such a candidate. While the census operations need further improvement, there is also the need to promote democratic principles among those who refused to be registered. Some of them have realized that they can no longer heed the calls to take part in the referendum made a few days earlier by the chairman of the Higher Council of the Republic, the prime minister, and the president of the Republic.

Zaire

Interior Minister on National Conference, Issues

AB1703185092 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 16 Mar 92

[Interview with Mandungu Bula-Nyati, minister of interior and community development and interim prime minister, by Africa No. 1 reporter Jean-Claude Medome in Kinshasa, Zaire; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Bula-Nyati] In the social sector, we are facing real problems. Because, after all, you cannot ask a country where there has been self-destruction to build a sound economy and expect miracles when there are no jobs and there is no production. Those who destroyed property and contributed to the increasing inflation by selling what they had stolen at higher prices are the same ones demanding that the government help them survive. The government cannot do this, but yet the government exists because of the work of its people.

[Medome] You do not mince words, and you said it a few minutes ago, I mean, that Zaire is ruined. How do you overcome this situation?

[Bula-Nyati] Helping Zaire overcome the crisis is a problem that concerns everyone. The government will undertake the necessary efforts, and we will try to make Zairians understand that through a national concord we will be able to solve the problems together.

[Medome] The national conference has been interrupted and suspended many times already. This is especially serious since the Zairian imbroglio—and the financiers said it—cannot be solved any other way than through this type of forum. When will the national conference deliberations resume?

[Bula-Nyati] Prime Minister Nguz A Karl-I-Bond was received by the president of the Republic for some time on 10 and 11 March. After those meetings, the prime minister sent a report to the government, which released a communique that clearly stated that the prime minister was ready to meet and discuss with Monsignor Monsengwo, chairman of the interim executive committee, the conditions for the quick resumption of the national conference.

[Medome] What are the government's conditions for resuming the deliberations?

[Bula-Nyati] We will try to avoid a vengeful atmosphere. A country cannot be built on revenge because in that panoply of politicians, all of us—I say all without distinction, including myself—are linked to a past that was not glorious. If we are not successful in tolerating one another and establishing conditions for [words indistinct], we will have a situation in which we do not understand each other. Given the preliminary debates chaired by the clergyman, we were inexorably heading for confrontation, yet this coalition and national union government is based on peaceful coexistence, I mean, peaceful cohabitation.

[Medome] (?What are) your feelings after the recent demonstrations [words indistinct]?

[Bula-Nyati] The church was not wrong, but some of its ministers were. The march was not authorized, so the issue of a peaceful or violent march cannot be raised. The issue is, before you hold a march, you have to have authorization to do so. Furthermore, an organization should be responsible for a march, but in this case, and this is known, no one was responsible. We were told about the (?league), a ghost organization. Well, they wanted to defy the state's authority. We regret the blunders that resulted in the killings, but all steps have been taken so that such incidents do not occur again in the future. We think that reason will prevail and, hopefully, the love of the fatherland will guide each of us to understand that differences are not solved by confrontation but rather through negotiation.

Ethiopia

Visiting EEC Delegation Discusses Lome IV

EA1803082592 Addis Ababa ENA in English
1730 GMT 16 Mar 92

[Text] Addis Ababa, 16th March (ENA)—A high-level meeting on Lome Four national indicative programme was held today between officials of the transitional government and of the European Economic Commission.

The meeting at the Ministry for External Economic Cooperation, MEEC, was conducted between the Ethiopian delegation led by Dr. Abd al-Majid Husayn, minister of MEEC, and the EEC delegation headed by Mr. Philippe Soubestre, the commission's deputy director-general for development.

The two sides reviewed the national indicative programme signed on February 23, 1991, within the context of the national charter and the new economic policy adopted by the Council of Representatives of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, according to a press statement by the MEEC.

The two sides conducted their lengthy discussions on identifying and determining "the focal and non-focal areas cooperation," including ways and means of effectively utilising the assistance to be extended by the EEC under the Lome Four convention.

The discussions were held in the ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific Countries]-EEC traditional spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding, according to the MEEC statement.

Eritrean Leader Meets Delegation

EA1803125092 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses
of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 18 Mar 92

[Excerpts] Mr. Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, met the EEC delegation which is led by Mr. Philippe Soubestre, the commission's deputy director for development, in his office yesterday afternoon. The meeting focused on assistance to be given Eritrea based on the Lome Convention. [passage omitted]

The five-man EEC delegation arrived in Asmera yesterday afternoon.

Oromo Group Rejects Agreement; Others Demonstrate

EA1803115092 Addis Ababa ENA in English
1542 GMT 17 Mar 92

[Text] Addis Ababa, 17th March (ENA)—The Oromo Abo Liberation Front (OALF) has rejected the agreement signed earlier by Ato [Mr.] Muhammad Siraj Haji Isako, deputy chairman of the OALF with the Oromo Liberation Front, OLF, saying that the signing of the agreement was made without consulting the members of the Executive Committee of the OALF.

In its statement made recently the OALF pointed out that the decision on the rejection of the agreement was made following an emergency meeting of the Executive Committee of the OALF to iron out the differences between the deputy chairman and other members of the front. The deputy chairman of the front has violated the regulations and programme of organization and the agreement itself is undemocratic, according to the OALF statement.

The Executive Committee members of the OALF dismissed Ato Muhammad Siraj Haji Isako both from his deputy chairmanship and membership in the Council of Representatives, and appointed instead Ato Abd al-Majid Haji Husayn to serve as deputy chairman of the front and to represent the OALF in the Council of Representatives.

[In addition, (Clandestine) Voice of Oromo Liberation in Oromo at 1700 GMT on 17 March adds in an item from Bale in southeastern Oromia: "More than 30,000 of our people in Dalo Province of Bale administrative area held a peaceful demonstration and expressed their views to the office of the Oromo Liberation Front, [OLF] in Mena town and passed various resolutions on the current situation in Oromia. The demonstrators said that the current struggle of the Oromo nation is not to put pressure on anyone or to violate the rights of others, but to regain the rights they have been denied and to become the masters of their own country through peaceful means. Furthermore, the people said that the Oromo at all times will respect peace and their traditional democratic culture." The report adds, "They went on to say that if the current anti-people acts continue, rather than giving a peaceful response to their demands, they are ready to confront any challenge in all necessary ways."]

Ten Political Organizations in South Form Union

EA1303185092 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1800 GMT 11 Mar 92

[Text] Ten political organizations from southern Ethiopia today formed the Southern Ethiopian People's Union. Their aim is to further unite the peoples living in different parts of southern Ethiopia, enrich their culture, renew their history, and encourage them to engage in development activities.

The peoples mentioned in the union document are closely linked by culture, economy, social life, and psychology, and there was a need to develop this link in a better way, hence the need to form the union, according to the union document signed today. The document further noted that the union is the outcome of long-standing geographical proximity, economic relations and ties, and linguistic affinity, and it was also felt that the union could play a constructive role in bringing into equilibrium the political balance in Ethiopia. Though these peoples are endowed with large populations, abundant areas of land and natural resources, it was believed that they lacked the ability to develop their areas separately, play a constructive role in the political process in

Ethiopia, keep the political balance in Ethiopia, and strengthen nationwide unity based on the equality of Ethiopian nationalities.

At a ceremony held at the Council of Representatives office of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, the union agreement was signed by the Gurage People's Democratic Front, the Omo People's Democratic Front, OMOTIC, the Kefa People's Democratic Union, the Hadiya Nationality Democratic Organization, the Yem Nationality Democratic Movement, the Welayita People's Democratic Front, the Kembata People's Congress, the Sidama Liberation Movement, the Gedo People's Democratic Organization, and the Goje People's Democratic Organization.

Kenya

Romanian Envoy Denies Presence of Mercenaries

EA1703204592 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 17 Mar 92

[Text] The Romanian charge d'affaires in Nairobi yesterday challenged anybody claiming that some Kenyans went to Romania for military training and never returned, to go to him with evidence or stop the rumour forthwith. He described as ridiculous allegations by opposition political figures that there were Romanian mercenaries in Kenya. The diplomat, Dr. Gheorghe Dragos, said in a statement allegations by the politicians that the Kenyans were killed defending the then President Nicolae Ceausescu, in 1990 were false.

The [opposition party] Democratic Party [DP] member, Kiptoo arap Koech, was reported to have told the DP rally in Machakos on Sunday [15 March] that 2,000 Kenyan youths were killed during the same time and that their mothers would go on hunger strike.

The diplomat challenged anyone to find such mothers, saying there were no Kenyans stranded in Romania during Ceausescu's fall. Only 1,114 people died in Romania, he added.

Vice President Reports on Clashes, Arrests

EA1803103592 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 17 Mar 92

[Text] Vice President George Saitoti this afternoon read out in Parliament a detailed report on the ongoing tribal clashes in various parts of the country. The report contained information received in Nairobi during the last 24 hours.

Saitoti said that at the Nyamira/Kericho boundary following the tribal clashes caused by an attempted cattle theft on 14 March 1992 by four people, the clashes have now spread into three areas, namely Manga location of Borabu division where 60 houses were burnt. In Isoge location four houses were burnt down, 1,000 people

displaced have moved to Manga trading center and to the nearby Manga police post.

This morning, at (Nyamshongo), police dispersed a group of a 1,000 people singing Kisii tribal war songs. Burning and torching of houses has occurred on both sides. At Keroka, a vehicle belonging to former chief secretary, Simon Nyachae, was attacked and vandalized. There was a riot in Kisii town, and the rioters tried to put the Kisii police fence on fire twice. This was put off and the rioters dispersed. The government has sent reinforcements to control the situation, while members of the district security committees are presently holding barazas [meetings] at Gelegele and Tinga. The government has provided an initial food supply worth 50,000 Kenya shillings to feed the displaced persons. Following the intervention of the provincial administration, the situation is expected to normalize.

In Molo, following incidents of arson and clashes between the Ndorobo and the Kikuyu, which has now involved other members of the community in that area for the last three days, a further 50 houses in (Nyakasio) area have been burnt down. This brings the number of houses set ablaze close to 300. While two people have been injured, no further loss of lives have been reported. So far, about 5,000 people have been displaced and are now staying in local schools [and] churches in Molo town. Gangs of youths carrying out acts of arson are being contained as police continue to make arrests. Food assistance worth 100,000 Kenya shillings have been dispatched to the area to assist the displaced families.

In Songhor, Nandi district, within the last 24 hours the incidents that have been reported are as follows: Two Luo and two Luhya workers of the Nandi hills factory were shot and are now in hospital. The workers of the factory have gone on strike because of insecurity, police have, however, been deployed to provide security in the factory. The burning down of a sugar-cane farm has also been reported. The local councillor and an armed youth have been arrested while ferrying youngsters towards the border in an unregistered tractor and are helping police with investigations. The government is ensuring that the elders in these affected areas will be able to hold border meetings with a view to creating peace and understanding among the communities. Anyone found agitating civil disobedience will be apprehended and charged accordingly.

Police have been given firm instructions to arrest and apprehend anyone ferrying people in the affected areas. The government's directive to provincial and district security committees to take all the necessary action to control the situation is being implemented firmly.

In West Pokot, joint public barazas are being held at Kolongolo by the Trans Nzoia and West Pokot district commissioners. The situation is now calm but at

Nasokol area, three houses and two stalls belonging to Kikuyus and Luhyas were set on fire by the Pokot.

Arising from all the above clashes, 700 people have been arrested, some of whom have been charged in court, while others will appear soon in court.

The government wishes to appeal to the members of the public to continue assisting the government arrest any cases of lawlessness in some areas and not to take the law in their own hands; rather, they should report any cases of criminal activities or disruption of law and order to the police or to the nearest administrative officers for immediate and necessary action.

KANU MP Blames Government for Tribal Clashes

AB1703140592 Paris AFP in English 1148 GMT
17 Mar 92

[By David Chazan]

[Text] Nairobi, March 17 (AFP)—A Kenyan MP [Member of Parliament] on Tuesday joined opposition leaders in accusing President Daniel arap Moi's government of instigating tribal fighting that has killed 52 people this month.

Njenga Mungai, MP for Molo, 160 kilometres (95 miles) north-west of the capital Nairobi, said fighting between the president's Kalenjin tribesmen and Kikuyus erupted in his constituency Sunday and had claimed at least 12 lives by Tuesday, when the clashes were continuing.

It was the first time a member of Moi's ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) party has openly blamed the government for the fighting, which has pitted the minority Kalenjins against the large Luo, Kikuyu and Luhya tribes.

The newly-legalised opposition, however, has said Moi wants tribal violence to prove his contention that multi-party politics is unworkable in Kenya and will inevitably plunge the east African country into tribal war.

"The government wants to start tribal fighting to give it an excuse to backtrack on reforms, declare a state of emergency, avoid multi-party elections and maintain one-party rule," Mungai told AFP in a telephone interview from Molo.

Mungai said he intended to table a "motion of national importance on the security of the state" in parliament later Tuesday in an effort to stem the bloodshed. He said "well-organised" groups of Kalenjin youths armed with pistols and bows and arrows had been brought into his constituency "under orders from the government to start trouble".

The youths seriously wounded 20 people and burned down 200 houses, Mungai added. Mungai expressed fears of escalating violence, saying: "I am sure that the Kikuyus will take up arms in the next few days."

He said security forces had been powerless against the Kalenjins because they had been ordered not to use their weapons. The opposition has accused police of siding with the Kalenjins.

Meanwhile local newspapers reported another 17 deaths Monday in separate clashes between Kalenjins and Luo. Kisii and Kikuyu tribesmen in Molo and the western districts of Kisii, Kericho and Muhoroni. The reports said 52 people had been killed this month.

The Moi government has come under fire for starting tribal fighting from Oginga Odinga, an octogenarian former vice-president who leads the biggest opposition party, the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, and Mwai Kibaki, a former health minister who now leads the opposition Democratic Party.

"Moi is simply looking for a pretext to impose emergency rule," Odinga said in a recent interview. Two of Odinga's employees were killed Monday in an attack on his farm in the western district of Nandi, and his sugar plantations were burned earlier this month.

Moi, a 68-year-old former schoolteacher who has held power for 13 years, is reluctant to end one-party rule but did so in December under pressure from Western aid donors despite his own fears of tribal strife. It has often been difficult to determine the causes of the fighting, which began in western Kenya last November.

A senior Western diplomat noted, however, that "the involvement of the Kalenjins has been the one common factor in all the clashes".

Meanwhile, Kenyan Environment Minister Philip Leakey, a son of the famous anthropologist Louis Leakey, accused the United States of sparking the clashes by meddling in Kenya's internal affairs.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman, noting that Leakey did not speak for the Foreign Ministry, said he did not want "to dignify his comments on bilateral relations with a response."

MP's Condemn Clashes, Appeal for Restraint

EA1803080092 Nairobi KNA in English 1750 GMT
17 Mar 92

[Text] Nairobi, 17 Mar (KNA)—Ten Kalenjin MPs [Parliament Members] have this evening released a strong statement against the continuing land clashes in Kenya, saying that they were a ploy "calculated to alienate and tarnish the Kalenjins and set them against Kenyan brothers and sisters." In a press statement to the KNA, which was signed by the minister for public works, Mr. Timothy Mibei, on behalf of nine other parliamentarians, the MPs said that they were not a party to the acts of lawlessness and were not condoning them. They said that the Kalenjin community are fully aware that such clashes do not serve any communal interest,

adding: "If anything, they are detrimental and retrogressive to the well-being of the Kenya nation," they asserted.

The 10 parliamentarians include John Cheruiyot, Francis Terer Lawi Kiplagat, Paul Chepkok, William Kikwai, Nicholas Biwott, Stephen Kositany, Robert Kipkorir and Joseph Misoi.

The legislators appealed to the residents in the affected areas to exercise maximum restraint and tolerance against any provocation and temptation to revenge. They further asked the residents to cooperate with the security forces and the provincial administration in their work. They said that those who were responsible (for the clashes) were the real enemies of the Kalenjin community and Kenya as a whole.

They termed as "regrettable and unfortunate" the idea of associating President Moi with the clashes, saying that people have lived harmoniously in the Rift Valley Province due to President Moi's "accommodative and nationalistic leadership."

They condemned the reported threats in Eldoret and elsewhere, where some communities have been given notices, and appealed for calm and close collaboration with the government in an effort to end any confrontation.

Government Officials Comment on Recent Clashes

*EA1703215292 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 17 Mar 92*

[Text] The leader of government business, who is also the vice president and minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti, said that all Kenyans have the right to live anywhere in the Republic under the protection of the state. He was speaking in parliament this afternoon. Oliver Litondo has more from parliament:

[Litondo] An assistant minister for health, Ochol Ogur, claimed that a plan had been hatched to eliminate the Luos in the current tribal clashes, but the minister for transport and communications, Dalmas Otieno, wondered why the violence is confined to the western side of the Rift Valley. He said it was a well-known fact that if someone disturbed that side of the country, then he would be antagonizing President Moi's rule in Kenya. He said he found it hard to believe that Kalenjins were penetrating right into the Luo hinterlands. He said some Luos were also using the situation to intimidate others. He attributed this to multipartyism. Otieno suggested that the police had been infiltrated by people opposed to President Moi and wanted to bring him down.

Peter Okondo, the Bunyala MP [Parliament Member], agreed with him by saying that the American CIA was behind the clashes. He said a similar thing had happened in 1963 when Oginga Odinga thought communism was his way of winning Uhuru for Kenya. Okondo said that now, again, the CIA is using him [Odinga] to destabilize Kenya. Now that communism is dead they were now

using FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] which was set up with the help of the U.S. Government.

An assistant minister for foreign affairs, David Onyancha, said that the opposition parties had been calling for an interim government although they had no legal mandate to do so. He said they now wanted to cause chaos in the country after failing to find a legal basis for an interim government so as to take power by force. He stressed that what was happening in Kisii was a calculated method of making Kisii, who are staunch KANU [Kenya African National Union] supporters, to cross to FORD and other opposition parties. He said that some Kalenjin leaders were behind some of the clashes. Onyancha came close to naming them with a threat that he would do so if the leaders did not stop their plans.

An assistant minister of tourism and wildlife, Zachary Gakunju, condemned irresponsible speeches by both KANU and opposition leaders. He urged the local press to highlight development and downplay stories that tended to divide Kenyans.

The MP for Kerio South, Nicholas Biwott, exonerated the Kalenjin community from accusations that they were behind the current clashes. He said it would be foolish for the Kalenjins to fuel any trouble since they were the ones to lose. He said President Moi would be the last person to do anything that would undermine Kenya's peace and stability. He said there was a calculated move to alienate the Kalenjin community.

Agnes Ndeti, for Kibwezi, condemned the sexual harassment against women by the police as reported in the local media.

President Moi Meets With Austria's Waldheim

WA1803125292

For reportage on the visit by President Daniel arap Moi to Austria, including reports on his talks with President Kurt Waldheim, please see the Austria section of the 18 March West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Tanzania

Zanzibar's President Amour on Multiparty System

*EA1703142092 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1300 GMT 16 Mar 92*

[Text] Kibaha: The president of Zanzibar and second vice president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Dr. Salmin Amour, has said that those who want the multiparty system in the country must be ready to respect the ideals of the nation—its culture and civilization. He said: Under the leadership of the Revolutionary Party, [CCM] Tanzanians have built for themselves a tradition of culture and civilization, and those who wish to establish political parties must respect our culture and civilization and promote them.

The president of Zanzibar was receiving people of the coast region who had held a march in support of the multiparty system. He said those who wanted to establish such parties will be doing so as a challenge for the CCM over its ideals. Those who wish to disrupt the peace must be dealt with. He said that during the freedom struggle there were patriots who died for the benefit of the homeland; the present wind of change, however, does not need such militants. The people should, therefore, not be swayed by people who wanted to bring about unsettled conditions and abandon culture and good behavior.

The second vice president of the union government said that the CCM showed it was a cultured organization by accepting many parties, in spite of the fact that many people were opposed to the matter, to satisfy the coming generation about our civilization. For this reason it was hoped that civilized parties would be established. He said that Tanzania had already established democratic foundations and that what was required was to expand democracy. Tanzanians would not proceed in support of those whose language is that of acrimony and hostility.

He said that the Tanzanian union would never break up but would last forever, as the citizens wished it to. He stressed that the doors had been opened for the nation to move forward, not backward, and so people who had such ideas [breaking the union] would have no opportunities. He also stressed that the Tanzanians' tradition was to solve their own problems and that they would not allow foreign assistance for the parties.

Minister Cautions Religious Leaders on Messages

EA1703195092 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0400 GMT 17 Mar 92

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The minister for the interior, brother Augustine Mrema, has urged religious leaders in

the country to ensure that public preaching promotes unity and solidarity among the people.

Brother Mrema told delegation of shaykhs [religious preachers] from Zanzibar and the mainland at the (Manyema) mosque in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the government upholds freedom of worship but would not condone religious preaching fanning chaos, misunderstanding, division, and disorder among the people. He said the government expects religious leaders to create unity and sustain development among the people. The minister called on religious leaders to caution the preachers against incitement and other things which could cause confusion among believers.

Uganda

Ministry Temporarily Suspends Food Exports

EA1603214492 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 16 Mar 92

[Text] After reviewing the adverse effects of the drought conditions now prevailing in Uganda and other countries in the east, central and southern Africa region on food security, the minister of commerce, cooperatives and marketing, Mr. Richard Kaijuka, has imposed a temporary suspension on all exports of maize and maize flour, beans, cassava and cassava flour, millet, sorghum, groundnuts, peas and rice until further notice. However, dealers in these commodities are free to continue with normal trade within the country provided they possess valid produce buying licences.

In a press release issued in Kampala today, the minister of commerce, cooperatives and marketing, Mr. Richard Kaijuka, said the measures, which are intended to safeguard our food stocks and thereby avoid widespread famine in the country, take immediate effect.

Correspondent on 'Most Astonishing' Voter Turnout

MB1703203492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1947 GMT 17 Mar 92

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town Mar 17 SAPA—The decisive 1992 all-white referendum, probably South Africa's last, ended on Tuesday night with polling booths closing on one of the most astonishing voter turnouts in the country's 82 years of constitutional history.

Fears of voter apathy—favouring the no vote—were swept away by queues of voters swamping polling booths from the far-right northern Transvaal down to the liberal atlantic shores of the Cape.

White South Africans rose earlier, came in greater numbers and kept on coming later than yet recorded to cast their ballot.

Young, old, feeble and disabled stood or sat on chairs and in wheelchairs to join queues at times 300m in length in mostly sweltering heat and then kept coming in such numbers that many polling stations needed fresh supplies of ballot papers.

Later some electoral officers manning city polling stations had to take the extraordinary step of providing special accommodation for voters still queueing outside by the 9 PM cut-off time.

The poll, seen as white South Africa's final judgement on apartheid, is expected to be the highest recorded in the three referendums the country has held thus far.

Early estimates by veteran politicians and analysts put the final percentage in the upper 70's and generally agree that the yes vote has been the main beneficiary of the record poll. It is confidently expected to record a thorough rejection of the country's racist past and give a substantial endorsement to the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] negotiation process.

The outcome could indeed approximate the "resounding yes" repeatedly called for by President F W de Klerk in his lightning cross-country campaign.

Aptly, the yes campaigners point out, it is the Cape that holds the key to the national result with its potential to flood out the northern no-vote leads with the massive merged majorities of its National [Party; NP] and Democratic Party [DP]-dominated constituencies.

It is the Cape, along with voters along Natal's Durban-Pietermaritzburg metropolitan axis, at Port Elizabeth and East London and in the affluent DP/NP balanced Transvaal city constituencies that are expected to produce the winning margins for the yes vote.

By the close of voting these constituencies had left little doubt that they had produced just about everything they had by way of votes.

During the blitz campaign the gravest threat to President de Klerk's campaign was identified as voter apathy in those constituencies where the natural reformist vote, whether NP or DP, was so huge as to seduce voters into complacency. It was feared these surplus yes votes, needed to neutralise no majorities in the deep right territories and to supply the convincing endorsement for reform on top of it, would be lost in large numbers.

Such fears soon proved ill-founded as voters uncharacteristically started queueing at polling stations long before the 7 AM opening time and seldom slackened the pace at even the slowest and sparsest populated polling districts.

Another fear of the yes camp which was as convincingly dispelled was the perceived uncertainty among voters which posed a substantial threat if it translated into a doubters' stayaway from the polls.

As ballot boxes were being sealed and checked for transport to counting depots analysts agreed that South Africa's white voters had come in greater numbers than the most optimistic had forecast. Only real "thinking" concern, not emotionalism or campaign fever, could produce such a turn-out, they argued.

Their view was echoed by party workers and politicians throughout the day who praised voters for what they perceived as serious concern and involvement at an historic juncture which has been labelled almost everything from a day of destiny to South Africa's last chance.

Finally the air of expectant tension which preceded the referendum was only heightened by the remarkable events of the day which, as observers were quick to say, seemed to have put the whole nation on hold for a result which must be as exceptional as its making.

'Yes' Victory Approaching 'Landslide'

MB1803121992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1134 GMT 18 Mar 92

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town March 18 SAPA—The "yes" vote victory is approaching landslide proportions with the accumulated majority topping the half million mark and the trend showing slim chance of further "no" victories. With only four results outstanding the yes-vote majority was 559,956 votes. Even if the Pretoria and Roodepoort results run against the trend, it is unlikely that the "no" vote can reduce the majority by anything approaching 50,000 votes.

The Cape Town region result, well ahead of even the most optimistic forecasts, delivered a massive 292,202 majority to push the total over the 500,000 mark. It was followed by another 48,177 yes majority recorded in East London, itself a region which had the NP/DP [National Party/Democratic Party] yes campaign worried during the campaign.

Durban, expected to deliver another handsome margin in favour of the "yes" vote is among those results still expected and chances are that the final tally may go up even further. Johannesburg itself is expected to neutralise any "no" majorities from the Pretoria and Roodepoort results should these two borderline regions deliver an upset against the currently powerful "yes" trend.

A final result delivering a yes majority in excess of 600,000 now becomes a distinct possibility.

70.11 Percent Vote 'Yes'

*MB1803141392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1401 GMT 18 Mar 92*

[Text] Johannesburg March 18 SAPA—After the results of 14 regions in the landmark referendum, the percentage "yes" vote stood at 70.11 and the "no" at 29.71. The total number of "yes" votes cast was 1,799,449 and "no" votes 762,474. The "yes" majority was 1,036,975. The approximate percentage poll was an unprecedented 85.85.

The total number of votes cast for the 14 regions was 2,566,529 with the potential number for the regions being 2,989,700.

Roodepoort 'Chaos' Delays Counting

*MB1803131592 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1207 GMT 18 Mar 92*

[Reports by SABC TV 1 presenter Adrian Steed and correspondent George Mazarakis—live]

[Text] [Steed] You probably know that there has been a delay in counting the votes at Roodepoort. Let's go over there and learn from our correspondent's what's going on.

[Mazarakis] I am told by one of the officials in the counting hall that chaos reigns inside the Roodepoort City Hall. It all began this morning when the member of Parliament for Losberg, a Conservative member of Parliament, Mr. Fanie Jacobs, caused a stir when he demanded that everyone involved in the counting process needed to be properly identified. This included ballot counters, representatives of various political parties, and officials of the Department of Internal Affairs.

Mr. Jacobs earlier told one of our political correspondents that he was concerned that someone might be hiding under the tables in the city hall, and that they might produce yes ballots from their pockets. Mr. Jacobs, you might remember, is also the member of Parliament who caused a stir a few days ago when he raised objections to the way the special ballots were cast at the London Embassy.

Now the Roodepoort result looks as if it's going to be the last one to come out. There have been further complications. Mr Jacobs initially asked for each of the packages containing 20 votes to be checked and rechecked. This was apparently done, and then he insisted that all the

packages should contain only 20 votes. Some up to that stage had up to 50, and now the latest is that he wants each packet to consist of only 10 votes. So recounting and arguments about how the ballots are going to be placed in the packets, has been going on all morning.

For about an hour or so earlier they were debating the spoiled papers. There seems to be a controversy about which of the papers are spoiled, and the political parties are arguing about this. So representatives of both camps are concerned there. It looks like we are going to be in for quite a long wait here. The rain seems to be coming back; it was here last night. And that is about all we have for you.

'Discrepancy' Delays Durban Results

*MB1803123692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1228 GMT 18 Mar 92*

[Text] Johannesburg March 18 SAPA—Initial indications are that a "yes" vote majority of nearly 85 per cent has been recorded in the Durban region. But, a discrepancy of 900 in the vote count has led to a recount being undertaken. It appears one "bundle" of ballots has been mislaid.

Language Breakdown of Voters Analyzed

*MB1803160792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1537 GMT 18 Mar 92*

[Text] Johannesburg March 18 SAPA—Independent political analysts Donald Simpson and Japie Spoelstra Wednesday [18 March] said the majority of both Afrikaans and English speakers voted "yes" in Tuesday's referendum. According to the men's analysis, 1.736 million Afrikaners and a total of 1.064 million English speakers voted in the whites only referendum.

Most Afrikaners—a total of 62 per cent—gave F W de Klerk the go ahead for reform, while 79 per cent of English speaking white South Africans voted "yes". The analysts described the 85-plus per cent poll as "almost unbelievable", Simpson adding:

"For the first time, white South Africans have voted for what amounts to a liberal one man, one vote position."

The spectrum of support for the "yes" vote ranged from rightwing National Party supporters—people who had supported P W Botha during his presidency—to white members of the South African Communist Party. "De Klerk snapped them all up in his referendum."

Voting trends also indicated there were "many hundreds of thousands" of people who headed for polling stations Tuesday who had not voted before in their lives.

State President de Klerk on Referendum Outcome

MB1803133392 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1300 GMT 18 Mar 92

[Address by South African State President F.W. de Klerk at Tuynhuys in Cape Town—live; passages in italics in Afrikaans]

[Text] *Ladies and gentlemen the results, with two regions outstanding, indicates at this stage a 68 percent yes vote and a 32 percent no vote. [applause]*

According to the trends in the other 13 regions, looking at Durban and looking at Roodepoort, it is clear that the final count will be in the vicinity of roundabout, at least 65 percent yes and 35 percent no. Ladies and gentlemen, today will be written up in our history as one of the most fundamental turning point days in the history of South Africa. Today we have closed the book on apartheid and that chapter is finally closed. [applause]

There were those who objected somehow or another to the fact that this was an all white referendum. I think that it sounds an element of justice, that us, who started this long chapter in our history were called upon to close the book on apartheid. What started out as idealism in a quest for justice, because that was the starting point of the policy of separate development, could not attain justice for all South Africans and, therefore, it had to be abandoned and replaced by the only viable policy which can work in this country, and that is power sharing, cooperation, the building of one nation in one undivided South Africa. It doesn't often happen that in one generation a nation gets the opportunity to rise above itself.

The white electorate has risen above itself in this referendum. The white electorate has reached out through this landslide win for the yes vote, has reached out to all our compatriots to all other South Africans, and the message of this referendum is, today is in a certain sense of the word the real birthday of the real new South African nation. [Applause]

Ladies and gentlemen N.P. van Wyk Louw [Poet] wrote: Wide sorrowful land alone under the great southern stars. Never much joy shall come by your quiet grief; nothing much shall come from your great beauty which will blossom like white hailstones under the dark mountains; and no action rising over the earth to tease the years in their impotence. Today an act took place in South Africa which is rising above the earth carrying a mighty message of reconciliation, carrying a mighty reaching out to true justice.

Today we gave final settlement to a process which began over many years in building a real new South Africa. I am aware that this result places a colossal responsibility on the shoulders of all those who promoted the yes vote. On me, as government head in particular, on the leaders of the National Party and the Democratic Party in particular, but also on the shoulders of all the leaders who could not vote and their supporters. Because this result also

appeals for acceptance from the leaders of the other population groups in South Africa, and is also asking for assurance which will only come about through cooperation, by meeting with each other, and only by give and take will we reach an agreement on which long term stability and security can be built.

We are standing on the eve of real, intensive negotiations, and, ladies and gentlemen, we, standing on this threshold face a future full of challenges. Nothing is going to be easy, but we have chosen our direction. We have laid the foundation on which to build real reconciliation, long term stability, and peace and progress for all. I say, let us look forward. Let us take hands. Let us use this magnificent result as a great impetus for what we have to do and what we are about to do. I would like to say thank you to all those who made this magnificent result, this positive result, this yes for South Africa, possible. Thank you to my own party. Thank you to the Democratic Party. The yes vote was not a vote for either party, it was a yes vote for South Africa, for a philosophy, for a solution.

I want to say thank you to all those community leaders who also, on their own account and on their own initiative, took a strong stand. The private sector played a very specific role. The media played a very specific role in informing all those who had the right to vote. But so many others gave a lead, stood up and were prepared to be counted, spoke up for what they believed in. It has brought our nation to a truly great moment. May we not lose this greatness again in petty party political squabbles. Let us use this new high platform and from there move onward and forward into a better future, a better future for all South Africans.

The poet Fagan said in a poem: I look and see the crowds standing before me, Zulu and Xhosa, Sotho and Shangaan, and I a white; many nations yes, all united to ask God's blessing for just one home; just one fatherland from the almighty; He planted us together and we took root in South Africa. That is the only foundation on which we can build the future. I reach out my hands and I want to say on behalf of all those who voted yes, to all other South Africans, come, we will walk together into the future. Let us find peace. Let us bring an end to violence. Let us also commit a mighty deed through negotiations. Let us ensure that the future is beautiful, open, and clean.

And we look up to thank God for this beautiful country and for all its people and we bind ourselves to him, to look for our future in the center of life, His word, His love, His justice. On this we will build a new South Africa which has a place and space for all its people. One that offers security to those who have a lot to lose and which can offer opportunities, equal opportunities, full participation, true citizenship to those who could not participate thus far, in the full democratic rights and in other areas.

Our future, ladies and gentlemen, lies in bringing together, those who really want peace and in forging this nation together as an overwhelming majority against radicalism from whichever source. There is a risk now of

radicalism, from both the left and the right, because radicals don't want us to succeed in building one nation. They don't really want peace. It is up to us. It is up to us, the 90 or 95 percent of the South African nation, from all walks of life, to take hands and stand firm against radicalism, to reach out and to build a new future for all our people. I thank you for your support. I wish you well. Everything of the best. Let us say yes for South Africa. Thank you. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, on the verge of leaving, we have received the Durban results. The Durban result is: The yes votes—204,371. The no vote—35,975. The yes majority—168,396. Ladies and gentlemen, there is no doubt that this has been a landslide; not a landslide in the sense, not a landslide in the sense that we are euphoric or that we are just plainly victorious. It was a landslide for the sake of, and for the cause of, peace and justice in our country. Thank you very much. [applause]

CP's Treurnicht Concedes Defeat, Condemns Media

*MB1803133692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1247 GMT 18 Mar 92*

[Text] Pretoria March 18 SAPA—The unprecedented media assault, foreign intervention and threats against employees by employers played a significant role in the referendum result, Conservative Party [CP] leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said in Pretoria on Wednesday.

He told a news conference the "hysterical claims of the possibility of sanctions or a bloodbath and the ghost of unemployment were clearly just too much for many voters".

The yes result would not see the CP splitting, Dr Treurnicht said.

The CP also would not enter into negotiations at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] now, because Codesa did not recognise the principle of the self-determination of people.

"That demand has not been met and therefore we won't negotiate."

Dr Treurnicht said the "struggle for freedom and survival is now continuing in even greater earnestness than before".

But the CP would not resort to violence "as long as there is any constitutional way or door open".

Asked whether the CP's referendum agreement with the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] may have caused people to vote yes, Dr Treurnicht said: "There might have been people who might have used that as an excuse to vote against Mr De Klerk."

He added that the AWB was "an organisation of its own", a resistance movement that opposed the sell-out of the white nation and President De Klerk's reforms.

Dr Treurnicht said Codesa's basis of negotiation and its aim of a unitary state with a central government was a recipe for clashes and power struggles.

"The yes vote will now have to pay its bill.

"They have voted for power sharing. They will now find out what it means to lose power and to have no power of your own to protect your own freedom."

Yes-voters would now find out what democracy meant for the ANC [African National Congress] and the SACP [South African Communist Party].

"Black majority rule must still come," said Dr Treurnicht.

"If the surrender to the ANC/SACP continues piecemeal, we will say to the yes voters, we voted no."

Mr Dr Klerk had won his referendum, just like Mr Gorbachev had won his. Gorbachev was now out of power, and Mr De Klerk was negotiating his own government out of power.

"He will be the victim of his own reform."

No referendum could remove the various nations in South Africa from history or the future, said Dr Treurnicht.

The struggle for freedom and survival would continue, said Dr Treurnicht. That struggle had entered a new phase on Wednesday.

CP Claims Intimidation, State 'Misused' Media

*MB1803063992 London BBC World Service in English
0430 GMT 18 Mar 92*

[Telephone interview with Ferdie Hartzenberg, deputy leader of the Conservative Party, CP, on the "Network Africa" program presented by James Miles—live or recorded]

[Text] [Miles] There has been a very high turnout in the South African whites-only referendum and although the counting has not yet started, already there are some indications as to the way the results might be going.

One senior Conservative spokesman, Conn Muller, has already been quoted this morning as saying that it will be a miracle if the majority of white South Africans vote no. The first indications, then, and these are just first indications from the political parties in South Africa, show that President De Klerk has won.

A few minutes ago, I asked Ferdie Hartzenberg, the deputy leader of the Conservative Party [CP], whether he agrees with the assessment that his party is extremely unlikely to win.

[Hartzenberg] Yes, if you take into consideration the circumstances, because it was no free election. Not at all, because there was a lot of intimidation from businessmen. They told their employees that if they vote no they are going to lose their jobs and, secondly, their state media, namely the television and the radio, was totally (?misused) by the government since Sunday [15 March]. They went on the air, only them, without any opposition members, and they advocated the yes vote to such an extent that no communist country in its heyday could do better. It was totally not a free election, but I think it will be a miracle if the no vote wins, but I think the miracle is going to happen.

[Miles] So what do you predict will be the final result nationwide?

[Hartzenberg] No, I am not in a position to say because I do not know what happened elsewhere. I have been in one constituency and I can tell you what happened in this constituency, but I do not know what happened elsewhere.

[Miles] In saying that you are hoping that a miracle might happen, it sounds rather as if you are trying to put a brave face on defeat.

[Hartzenberg] On defeat? No, sir. If you had been here, you would know that the only legitimate outcome of this referendum would be a no vote because all the odds were against the no vote, and if the no vote wins, then it would be legitimate, but if the yes vote wins, nobody will accept it, because they misused everything.

[Miles] (?Given) what has happened over the last few weeks, that President de Klerk has outmaneuvered the Conservative Party, he has picked himself up from the defeat at Potchefstroom, and now it seems as if he is going to deliver himself a mandate.

[Hartzenberg] No, I do not think he outmaneuvered the Conservative Party in a proper way. It was totally.... [Hartzenberg pauses, changes thought] He decided on the time, and on the question, and on everything, but that was not the worst part of the referendum. The worst part was the intimidation and the one-sided propaganda by the state media.

[Miles] Do you think the Conservative Party could possibly hold together in the event of a yes vote being decided today?

[Hartzenberg] Oh yes. I do not think there will be a problem.

[Miles] Do you not think some people will want the party to go into Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], change (?tactics), do a U-turn?

[Hartzenberg] Well, if that happens it must be one or two people, but I do not think they will have any success.

[Miles] So you are advocating carrying on outside the political process?

[Hartzenberg] Outside the political process? No, we are in the political process, but not in Codesa.

[Miles] Another possibility, if the vote does turn out to be to support President de Klerk, is that some people on the right might turn to violence. What would be your attitude to that?

[Hartzenberg] No, we will definitely try to stop it, because I do not think it is the right thing, because we will use democratic means. I am convinced that Codesa will be a failure and that we still will get a democratic chance to save this country from a communist government.

[Miles] So, you are not yet prepared to say that you think your party has lost the referendum?

[Hartzenberg] No, no, no, no. That, I do not think. I think we will see what happens today, but I think there is a possibility, a strong possibility that we will win.

[Miles] What would you regard as being a victory? How many percent would you have to get?

[Hartzenberg] Fifty percent, plus one, is a victory in any democracy.

[Miles] And would the same figure apply to President de Klerk?

[Hartzenberg] The same thing would apply to him, but if he, with the propaganda and the intimidation, if he gets less than 60 percent, nobody will believe him, because everything was on his side and he misused everything deliberately, and it was no free election. People were intimidated, so it will not be a legitimate.... [Hartzenberg pauses, changes thought] We will not accept it because we know we were cheated.

[Miles] What do you plan to do, if it turns out that President de Klerk....

[Hartzenberg, interrupting] Well, from our side, if he wins, we are not going to lie down. We are going to continue, because the life of a nation is not terminated with one single event. We are not prepared to become the slaves of a communist government and therefore the struggle, the fight for freedom is going to continue. We are going to fight until we are free again.

CP: 'Hundreds' Potential Voters Did Not Vote

MB1803085792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0809 GMT 18 Mar 92

[Text] Pretoria March 18 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] on Wednesday said hundreds of potential "no" voters did not cast their referendum ballots largely because of the short time given to preparations for the polls.

The party said in a brief statement in Pretoria by 5.30 PM on Tuesday queues at certain polling stations still stretched as far as 300 metres.

CP Hope for Identifying White Homeland 'Spoilt'

*MB1803120292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1126 GMT 18 Mar 92*

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town March 18 SAPA—Conservative Party [CP] hopes of identifying the Orange Free State [OFS] and Northern Cape as part of a future white homeland have been convincingly spoilt by three referendum results which the party had banked on. The results in Kroonstad, Bloemfontein and Kimberley have dashed what political foes of the CP have labelled its "booby prize"—a regional claim of majority support in central South Africa.

The expected result of a Northern Transvaal "no" victory has not advanced this second option which was to have been a major fall-back position against Mr de Klerk's advancing reforms.

Senior National Party MP's were among those who initially expressed concern over the regional break-up of the results which they felt threatened the government with an outcome which would identify large areas as CP-held self-determination zones. A constituency by constituency result, they argued up to the eve of the poll, would fragment the CP support and ward off such a consolidated claim to territorial support.

The Orange Free State and Northern Cape, along with the Western Transvaal (Roodepoort still outstanding) was seen as a likely picking if the CP-HNP-AWB [Reformed National Party-Afrikaner Resistance Movement] axis could swing the vote away from President de Klerk to any significant measure. If that happened, the MP's argued, Dr Andries Treurnicht could argue that such territories were not prepared to go along with the rest of South Africa.

The results have now destroyed such an alternative strategy for the rightwing and seem to indicate that the Northern Transvaal's Pietersburg District—economically a near desert—will be the only "no" territory which the CP alliance can try to lead away from a negotiated settlement.

ANC's Mandela Pleased With Referendum Results

*MB1803132592 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1243 GMT 18 Mar 92*

[Interview with African National Congress President Nelson Mandela by political correspondent Colleen Hendricks; place not given—recorded; introduction by announcer Adrian Steed]

[Text] [Steed] Many people will be very pleased [with the referendum results so far], among them ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela, who has welcomed the big yes vote in the referendum. Colleen

Hendricks of our political desk spoke to Mr. Mandela as the last results were coming in.

[Begin video recording] [Hendricks] Mr. Mandela, white voters have clearly expressed themselves in favor of continued negotiations. Your initial response?

[Mandela] I welcome that very much, because the ANC was one of the organizations which asked the whites to return a yes vote. And we are happy indeed that they have done so.

[Hendricks] Where do we go from here, and what does the outcome of the referendum mean in the grander scheme of things?

[Mandela] We are busy trying to normalize the political process in this country, striving for fundamental democratic change. A no vote had the potential of destabilizing that process, and an overwhelming yes vote means that the process is definitely on course. It is going to be a source of encouragement to all South Africans who think in terms of the total population of the country. The possibility of a no vote winning was a source of great concern, not only to whites in the country, but to blacks as well, and I think it will be a great relief right across the country that the whites in this country have returned a yes vote.

[Hendricks] Given the outcome of the referendum, what message do you have for white South Africans?

[Mandela] We would urge whites not to fear or have reservations about a majority government in this country. We would like to stress that what we are demanding is not a black majority, but a majority government, in the sense that a political party which polls the most votes must be asked to assume power. When one examines the track record of the ANC, that should allay all the fears of the white community in this country, because we have not only initiated this process, and we wanted to stress that this process did not start on 2 February 1990, it started in 1986, and we worked hard to get the National Party and the government to sit down and talk to us. That has proved to have been the best course, and we would like, therefore, the whites to support fully the negotiation process, which is going on in the country.

[Hendricks] Have you been in touch with President De Klerk since it became clear that the yes votes had won the day?

[Mandela] Well, I do not know whether this is correct or not, but I phoned him this morning, first, to congratulate him on his 56th birthday, and also to wish him good luck when the final results had been counted. I did that, although we have made it clear that we don't want the whites to vote for any particular individual or particular political body. We want them to vote for the process. But I thought that it was proper for me not only to congratulate him on his birthday, but to wish him well. [end video recording]

ANC 'Welcomes' Endorsement of Negotiation Process*MB1803135892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1333 GMT 18 Mar 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by African National Congress]

[Text] In yesterday's referendum, the white electorate, in their thousands, cast a vote in support of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] and the negotiation process. It is the fervent hope of the ANC [African National Congress] that this landslide victory has finally laid to rest the much-touted threat of the white ultra-right.

The right wing extremists demonstrably do not speak on behalf of the majority of white South Africans. They are, however, a dangerous and desperate minority who stubbornly wish to cling to a discredited past. Their policies and the "swart gevaar" [black threat] propaganda they employed in this campaign were resoundingly rebuffed by the white voters yesterday.

It is one of those ironies of the history of our country that a referendum to test support for the democratization process should itself have been conducted in such an undemocratic manner. The only South Africans who had a voice in the matter at no point in the history of this country ever exceeded 17 per cent of the total population. This unilateral action of the de Klerk government casts serious doubt on their commitment to democratic values. The future of our country is not a matter "for whites only". It is the concern of all South Africans. The appeals to racial chauvinism and the ethnic passions around this referendum campaign illustrate the dangers inherent in racial and ethnic exercises of this nature.

This must be the absolute last occasion on which South Africa is subjected to the indignity of a racial or ethnic referendum. The ANC welcomes the decisive endorsement of the negotiation process by the majority of our white compatriots. Those who voted "yes" came from a wide range of political viewpoints but have collectively demonstrated their commitment to negotiations and the democratic outcome these must lead to. This was not an endorsement of the National Party and its policies. It was a "yes" vote for democracy.

This is a position in accord with that of the majority of black South Africans whose voice could not be heard in yesterday's referendum. Yesterday's result was a mandate not only to President de Klerk, but to all the parties that are involved in Codesa to act with all deliberate speed in the negotiation process in order to realise an interim government that will prepare and supervise truly democratic elections for a constituent assembly.

The threats of the ultra-right to unleash violence if the vote goes against them holds out the prospect of deeper and more damaging civil strife. No one committed to the good of our country would want to pursue that course.

The ANC calls on those who voted 'no' to accept their defeat with grace and join Codesa.

There is no other alternative to negotiations. The ANC stands ready and willing to work together with all for a better life for all South Africans.

We call upon the international community to assist the process of change that our country is now set on. They must abide by the OAU and Commonwealth Summit resolutions on sanctions.

Issued by: Department of Information and Publicity, PO Box 61884, Marshalltown 2307, Johannesburg.

PAC Spokesman Says 'Yes' Vote 'Hopeful Sign'*MB1803111992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1107 GMT 18 Mar 92*

[Text] Johannesburg March 18 SAPA—Although the referendum results would not affect their stance of non-negotiation through Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], the yes vote majority was a hopeful sign for a peaceful resolution of South Africa's problems, the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] said on Wednesday.

Spokesman Barney Desai told SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news that the result of the referendum would have left the PAC either with the prospect of conflict or a power-sharing deal between the nationalist government and the ANC [African National Congress].

The latter situation, which was now a reality, left the PAC "less than enthusiastic" as it would postpone majority rule "for the rest of the nineties".

Mr Desai stressed however that the PAC remained committed to what he termed "genuine negotiations for an elected constituent assembly".

PAC Views Referendum; Codesa Powersharing Deal*MB1803115092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1122 GMT 18 Mar 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, of Azania: "PAC on the referendum"]

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] of Azania condemns the all white referendum as an obscenity and an insult to the dispossessed masses of our country. It is absurd that 3 million white voters can decide the future of 30 million Africans.

Had there been a Conservative Party victory the white people would have been set on a path of confrontation with the African majority. On the other hand the majority for Mr De Klerk's NP [National Party] leaves us less than enthusiastic, but nevertheless hopeful that whites in this country desire to live in peace with blacks. We are nevertheless aware that the NP has concluded a power-sharing deal with the ANC [African National

Congress] at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], the effect of which is the postponement of majority rule for the rest of the nineties. This is certainly not a recipe for stability or peace - it is a bad omen for democratic rule.

The stark choice that the oppressed African masses faced in this unacceptable racist referendum was a combination of two evils; a return to jack boot apartheid or co-option of blacks into a white administration.

The constituent assembly, which we advocate, has been pinned down like a Lilliputian giant by collateral agreements between the NP and the ANC, which effectively ensures that a democratically elected majority can not act without the agreement of the NP.

The Pan-Africanist Congress remains committed to genuine negotiations for the establishment of a democratically elected constituent assembly. PAC is in the process of pursuing this demand through all channels. Issued by Barney Desai Secretary for Publicity and Information

ANC-SACP-COSATU Stage March Over Budget

*MB1803134992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1330 GMT 18 Mar 92*

[By Francois Krige]

[Text] Cape Town March 18 SAPA—About 5,000 ANC [African National Congress] supporters marched through Cape Town to present their peoples' budget at the Houses of Parliament on Wednesday [18 March]. The march, which was badly organised, started at the Grand Parade and from the start a group of about 150 supporters broke away from the main bunch and remained in front of the leaders for the duration of the march.

The march was led by the secretaries general of the ANC, SACP [South African Communist Party] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]. Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, Chris Hani and Jay Naidoo linked arms with ANC Western Cape leader Alan Boesak as they marched up Adderley Street and their followers were told to sit down as Dr Boesak and Mr Ramaphosa went forward to the police barrier at the top of Adderley Street to hand over their peoples' budget. They were informed that a senior police officer was at hand at the bottom of Plein Street and the march progressed again to the Plein Street entrance of Parliament where the budget was duly handed over.

At that stage about 250 supporters ran ahead up Roeland Street while one supporter wearing an ANC T-shirt climbed on top of the cross at St Mary's Cathedral and waved at the crowd.

Dr Boesak said the march emphasised a mobility towards freedom and that the disenfranchised were marching because "they were voting with their feet" and making their presence known. He said the referendum

would give State President FW de Klerk a strong mandate to bring about real change towards a new South Africa.

The ANC supporters carried numerous placards including a black coffin proclaiming that the poverty budget should be buried. Another placard blandly stated "F... the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement]."

Black SABC Union Calls Off Planned Strike

*MB1803130592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1230 GMT 18 Mar 92*

[Text] Johannesburg March 18 SAPA—The Media Workers' Association of South Africa (MWASA) on Wednesday [18 March] called off a one-day wage strike by 1,300 black SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] employees, shortly before the start of negotiations in Johannesburg between SABC management and MWASA leadership.

The strike by black labourers, journalists, producers, artists, cameramen and studio crews was called on Tuesday in demand of a R [rand] 1,500 a month across-the-board annual increase, after management allegedly refused to budge from its offer of a seven per cent hike.

A SABC media spokeswoman, who refused to be named, confirmed striking black employees had returned to work but was unable to provide any more details about the effects of the strike. Asked whether the corporation would be commenting later, she said: "I don't know, I think so."

MWASA national strike coordinator Mr Vincent Mfundisi on Wednesday claimed the strike had been 95 per cent successful, paralysing regional black radio stations such as Radio Zulu and Radio Xhosa where only black managerial staff had not downed tools. He said broadcasting at the regional stations had resumed at midnight on Tuesday, after they were informed that the strike would be called off.

Talks between the MWASA delegation and SABC's labour relations officer Mr Christo Pretorius began at 11 AM on Wednesday at the corporation's Auckland Park head office, he added.

South African Press Review for 18 Mar

MB1803141992

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Military Coup Unlikely—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 18 March in a page 16 editorial comments on the "resurgence of speculation about the possibility of a military coup in this country." There has been "suggestion" that faced with social and political upheaval, rightwing generals might "strike in favour of Dr Treurnicht." Also "there is the thought that reformist generals

might move to solidify President De Klerk's position." THE STAR suggests that "neither scenario need be given much credence." "According to no less a source than Major-General P.H. Groenewald, one of the retired army officers who regrettably [words indistinct] referendum, the SADF [South African Defense Force] is just too heterogenous, politically speaking, for coherent plotting. It would be difficult to keep plans secret, he said; the Permanent Force is in any event small, and there is no single officer who could command loyalty across the board if subversive action was taken. In the current situation, therefore, fears of an imminent army takeover remain in the realms of cloud coup-coup land."

BUSINESS DAY

Editorial Warns Against Greater Budget Deficits—Today's referendum outcome is likely to be "only marginally relevant" to the budget Finance Minister Barend du Plessis will need to present to the country, states a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 18 March. "Du Plessis is well aware that fiscal irresponsibility will be the kiss of death for the economy. There are pressing needs for fundamental shifts in the allocation of state spending—shifts needed to redress politically unacceptable imbalances. But shifts in state spending on current account must not be financed through greater Budget deficits. If we do not cut our coat to match our cloth, sharp increases in state borrowing would appear inevitable, with all the adverse effects that would have on inflation and the availability of funds to the productive private sector."

SOWETAN

'Tough' Budget Not Justifiable for Blacks—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 18 March in a page 8 editorial urges the government to "tread carefully" with the budget to be announced 18 March. "Though a tough Budget is justifiable for whites, it is not for blacks. Although we cannot talk of a black and white economy, the Government has found it possible to do so in the past when it differentiated its spending." "We are thus not concentered by demands from the white civil service. They are talking of coping with the rising cost of living. Black are talking of survival."

* Drought Crisis Continues; Claiming Victims

* ANC Berates Government

92AF0504A Johannesburg THE NATION in English
14-20 Feb 92 p 3

[Text] As the outcry over the government's handling of the drought crisis gains momentum, a gloomy future awaits farm labourers.

The Western Cape ANC [African National Congress] branch accused the government of a "monstrous lack of concern" for people facing starvation."

It said in a statement that the government's delay in approving an Operation Hunger application for R[rands]20 million relief funding was "yet another example of its insincerity in responding to the critical needs of the people it claims to serve."

Experts believe that thousands of farmworkers who are faced with the prospects of losing their jobs could stream into the cities in search of jobs.

A spokesperson for the Farmworkers Research and Resource Project, Simon Norfolk told NEW NATION that farm labourers were the most vulnerable because they were not unionised and had no employment contracts.

Meanwhile, the Land Bank yesterday said it would urge banks not to sequester farmers who are in financial difficulties because of the drought.

* Famine in Transvaal

92AF0504B Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
17 Feb 92 pp 1-2

[Article by Mathatha Tsedu]

[Text] Between 1.5 and 2.5 million black farm labourers and their families face starvation in the Transvaal alone because of the ongoing drought.

About half of them are being fed by agricultural corporations which are also helping white farmers to remain on their land in the face of one of the harshest droughts to hit South Africa in the past few years.

The chairman of the Drought Crisis Committee (DCC) in the Transvaal, Mr. Willie Lewies, said efforts by his organisation and the corporations had so far staved off the exodus of farmers and the resultant retrenchment of labourers.

The departure of the white farmers would spell doom for the labourers on the farm.

Lewies said there were about 400,000 farm labourers in the Transvaal, excluding the Eastern Transvaal, who were affected by the present drought.

He said: "We are trying to keep labourers and farmers on their land. We are aware that there is no other employment and that we cannot leave people without homes and food.

"The agricultural corporations are helping with pay and food, but this won't last forever because the corporations also do not have money. When the farmer has no money, the corporation also has no money," Lewies said.

Lewies said while the farmers had made peace with their situation, it was the urban dwellers who were still in for a shock as "prices rocket sky high."

He said imported maize costs R[rands]600 a ton while local farmers were being paid R340 a ton. The high price

of imported maize would translate into higher prices for maize meal, eggs, chicken, pork and even beef because these commodities were all dependent on maize, Lewies said.

He said the price of vegetables and fruits would also rise considerably because they are bound to get scarce by the day.

* Hunger in Free State

92AF0504C Johannesburg THE STAR in English
17 Feb 92 p 1

[Article by Paula Fray: "Drought Brings Malnutrition"]

[Text] This is the face of hunger as drought ravages South Africa.

Severely malnourished, Daniel Modise is one of thousands of children in the Free State alone who would have died by now but for help from Operation Hunger.

When nurses first saw the toddler about a month ago with his distended stomach and stick-like legs, they did not think he would live more than two days.

On the verge of death, he was "grossly malnourished and dehydrated."

Since then, medical staff at the Theunissen clinic have been checking up on him and his family at the Lusaka squatter camp each week.

But conditions are far from ideal. The family lives in a one-room tin shanty which brings little protection from the boiling heat. Around them little grows and there is no work.

Nearby, 32-year-old Mapakiso Mokgashane—herself malnourished—is struggling to raise five children who also need weekly care.

The squatter camp, swelled by recent migrants from the farms, has more than 90 percent unemployment, according to Operation Hunger field coordinator Anthony Mfila. About 70 percent of Lusaka's children under five years are malnourished.

However, according to Operation Hunger Free State regional director Judith Mokgetle, while the incidence of malnutrition is rising in Lusaka, other Free State towns such as Addington and Bethlehem are even worse.

In the entire Free State, says Mr Mfila, about 55 percent of the children between five and 15 years are malnourished—most of them from the farms.

* Northern Towns Ruined

92AF0504D Johannesburg THE STAR in English
20 Feb 92 p 8

[Article by Dirk Nel: "Sad Days for Struggling Towns Up in the North"]

[Text] Louis Trichardt—Several northern Transvaal towns are threatened with economic ruin because of the devastating drought and recession.

"The profit margins of many businesses here have been decreasing in recent years, and now farmers' cash flow problems, unemployment due to retrenchments and the closure of some major industries have lowered the buying power of the general public," Len Lemmer, chairman of the Louis Trichardt Sakekamer, said in an interview.

Stringent water restrictions are in force in the town, with the nearby Albasini Dam only eight percent full. It has been confirmed that Tongaat, the countryside cotton processors, is one of the industrial firms which are closing their Louis Trichardt branch.

"I get depressed when I receive half a dozen sequestration notices a week for publication," said local newspaper editor Johan Du Plessis. The victims were mainly farmers and small businessmen.

Necessity had forced the local business fraternity to devise strategies to survive, Mr Lemmer said.

Special commercials on radio in Zimbabwe, sponsored by the Sakekamer, had attracted many buyers from across the border, and this had kept businesses afloat. He claimed the town was offering some of the best bargains in South Africa. Many shops were cutting their prices by as much as 50 percent to sell old stock.

Meanwhile, THE STAR found the situation of farmers in the Soutpansberg district was still critical. Cattle farmers have reduced their herds drastically, due to a lack of grazing, while game ranchers have had to resort to providing feed for wildlife on their farms.

The situation is not much better in neighbouring Messina. However, no water restrictions were in force there because the town was well-served by a pipeline from the Limpopo Valley, town clerk Johan Kok said.

Messina Mayor John Genis said businesses in the town were surviving well, mainly due to the settling of an increasing number of De Beers Company workers employed at the new Venetia Diamond Mine.

In other respects the future of Messina seemed bleak, because its 100-year-old copper mine would soon be closed, businessmen told THE STAR.

Mr. Genis pointed out that unemployment in the area was being complicated by a continuous influx of illegal immigrants. No statistics in this regard could be obtained from police or immigration sources.

Regional Development Chairman Jack Klaff has put forward a three-point plan to transform the Soutpansberg district into an economically viable entity:

—Rebuilding of the border post at Belt Bridge, to streamline trade with Africa.

—Urgent attention to the development of an international water scheme on the Limpopo River.

—The immediate upgrading of the N1 route north of Pietersburg.

"Unfortunately our appeals seem to be falling on deaf ears, despite an undertaking from private sector sources to provide a percentage of the capital needed," Mr. Klaff complained.

Smaller towns such as Alldays and Dendron were experiencing their worst ever economic slumps, while Potgietersrus, a major agricultural centre, was particularly hard hit, THE STAR was told by commerce leaders.

Pietersburg, the region's major town, seemed set to weather the crisis because of its strong infrastructure and established public sector activity, a municipal spokesman said. No water restrictions were being considered at the town at present, he added.

* Farmers Flock to Towns

92AF0504E Johannesburg THE STAR in English
17 Feb 92 p 11

[Article by Paula Fray: "Farming Folk Despair as Crops Wilt"—First paragraph is THE STAR introduction]

[Text] As the sun beats down on the Free State, it is met by the rising heat from the baked soil. And, as the weeks pass without rain, the drought takes a rising human toll.

Thousands of farm labourers are flocking to Free State towns in the futile hope of getting work. But, with no hope of a harvest this year, chances are that most will end up in the burgeoning squatter camps where malnutrition is growing rapidly.

Operation Hunger field coordinator Anthony Mfila says about 55 percent of children between the ages of five and 15 are malnourished. Most of them are recent migrants from the farm areas.

"Unless help is given, this will definitely rise," he adds.

Not only have farmers been crippled by the drought, but the economic situation has led to numerous retrenchments at factories in the smaller towns.

Throughout the Free State fields of mealies present fool's gold for the hopeful. Their growth stunted, their green appearance belies one of the worst droughts the country has ever seen.

As more and more farm labourers move to the cities, swelling squatter communities, organisations such as Operation Hunger are straining to cope with the increasing number of malnourished children. Kwashiorkor is becoming more common.

Lusaka squatter camp, outside Theunissen, is one such area, filled with farm labourers without hope of work this year.

"About 40 percent of the black rural community survive on seasonal work. This year, there will not be a harvest," says Operation Hunger regional director Judy Mokgetle.

Theunissen's Sister Sophia Cockrell has seen the influx of workers and how her sisters strain to cope.

Although the clinic has received finance for targeted assistance from the government, Sister Cockrell does not believe the rest of the community can survive without Operation Hunger's help.

An outbreak of measles has prompted an urgent immunisation programme at local schools.

But she says, "There is an enormous problem with tuberculosis and malnutrition."

While the former is complicated by overcrowded conditions, the latter is severely exacerbated by ignorance, says Sister Cockrell.

Most farm mothers are unaware of symptoms of malnutrition and nurses tell of mothers boasting that their children are gaining weight when the symptoms are really malnourishment.

"We find that once diarrhoea sets in that the mothers first use home-made remedies, including an enema, under the mistaken impression it is something the children have eaten.

"By the time they are taken to local clinics the children are not only malnourished but dehydrated as well," says Mrs. Mokgetle.

The despair is shared by the farming community.

Clement Seape has fought against the system for over 20 years as one of the country's few black farmers.

But the drought may yet present his biggest challenge.

"In my entire experience as a farmer we have never had such a dry February with temperatures of up to 35 deg C.

"I planted, hoping it would rain. But when it did come it was just a drop in the ocean. The soil is as dry as a bone," says Mr. Seape.

"The farmers' future is already jeopardised. In the last six years we have had more drought than good years.

"I planted 200 hectares of sunflowers. But the sunflowers which normally withstand the heat start wilting.... The mealies are a write-off. If by March there is still no rain, I will have no stock left by July," he says.

The owner of two farms—one of 140 ha and another of 600 ha—Mr. Seape is not only facing the consequences of the drought but also increased violence and theft against Free State farmers.

"I brought some sheep here the other day—40 of them got stolen in broad daylight," he says, shrugging.

It is impossible to plant mealies, or even pumpkins, out of eyesight, he adds, attributing the increase in crime to a breakdown in law and order.

At this stage he has not needed to retrench any of his workers but there will be no harvesting this year and so seasonal labour will not be hired.

*** Economists: Drought Destroys Hope for Recovery**

92AF0527A Cape Town THE ARGUS in English
20 Feb 92 p 18

[Text] Johannesburg—Hopes of economic recovery this year have been dealt a severe blow by the drought.

Central Statistical Service (CSS) said that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) fell by 0.6 percent last year after an 0.5 percent drop in 1990.

Economists had generally expected growth would recover to a positive 1.5 percent in 1992, but they are now scaling down their forecasts in the wake of the drought.

Econometrix analyst Dr. Azar Jammie estimates that the loss of agricultural production will be R[ands]2 billion to R4 billion.

While the contribution of agricultural production to GDP is no more than five percent, such a loss implies a decline in the projected economic growth rate this year of 0.5 percent to one percent, Dr. Jammie says.

He now expects overall DP [domestic product] to record a mere 0.5 percent growth.

The most immediate impact is that the country will have to import up to four million tons of maize, resulting in a foreign exchange loss of R1 billion to R2 billion.

However, given the record trade surplus of R18 billion last year and renewed access to foreign capital markets, the loss does not represent a significant blow to the build-up in gold and foreign exchange reserves.

More significantly, Dr. Jammie says, the drought means that certain food prices may rise as a result of the shortage.

Agricultural production fell by 1.3 percent last year, despite slight increases on a quarterly basis, according to CSS.

The majority of business and financial sectors showed a drop in output over the year.

The list was headed by construction, where output plunged 4.5 percent. This was followed by manufacturing (-2.4 percent), transport (-1.5 percent), mining (-1.5 percent) and commerce (-0.6 percent).

On a quarterly basis, GDP growth fell by 0.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 1991.

In the third quarter GDP rose by 0.5 percent, but this was preceded by seven quarters of negative growth.

- The decline in South Africa's national output in the past two years was alarming and should be seen by all as a clear warning that time was running out for the country, said Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry president Mike Cato.

Sapa reports that Mr. Cato said the year had not started well in economic terms with the drought bringing serious threats to national agricultural output.

"Whilst recent surveys have indicated a slight improvement in general confidence levels among businessmen, they have also shown that slack capacity will have to be filled before the levels of employment will rise," he said.

Botswana**Opposition Parties Call on Government To Resign***MB1703163192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1546 GMT 17 Mar 92*

[Text] Gaborone March 17 SAPA—Botswana's opposition parties at a joint news conference in Gaborone on Tuesday [17 March] called on the government to resign within six months and organise free and fair elections.

They also called on President Dr Quett Masire to clear his name, noting "with regret numerous rumours in which his name appears in various companies, some if not all of which are associated with corruption".

Dr Kenneth Koma and Dr Knight Maripe, leaders of the Botswana National Front and People's Party respectively, called for a judicial investigation into all parastatals in Botswana and for the reorganisation of the Department of Information and Broadcasting into an independent corporation.

They called on three former government Cabinet ministers to be dismissed as MPs because of "their action and behaviour in land deals as revealed in a recent commission of inquiry".

They are former Vice-President Peter Mmusi, Secretary-General of the ruling Democratic Party Dave Kwelagobe and former Assistant Minister of Local Government and Lands Michael Tshipinare, who all resigned as Cabinet ministers last Sunday.

Dr Koma said there should be a purge of top civil servants implicated in scandals and that a major contract for the headquarters of the Botswana Corporation should be immediately cancelled.

Spectra-Botswana, a subsidiary of Spectra-South Africa, has already begun the construction of the headquarters building at a cost of almost R[and]70-million.

The opposition leaders also called on foreign embassies to exert pressure on the government for free and fair elections within six months.

Angola**Ministers Council Approves Documents 17 Mar***MB1803083492 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Mar 92*

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers Standing Commission today approved documents concerning various cooperation accords, electoral process models, social rights for former combatants, and the Law (on Punishment) for Possession of Diamonds.

The Council of Ministers also discussed the situation of Angolan scholarship holders abroad and made the promise that it would pay very special attention to our students. [passage omitted]

Information Minister on Press Laws, Privatization*MB1803090092 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Mar 92*

["Excerpts" of interview with Information Minister Rui Oscar de Carvalho by unidentified Radio Angola reporter; place, date not given—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The privation of newspapers in Angola will happen, though no definite date has been set yet for that purpose. In an interview with Radio Angola, Information Minister Rui Oscar de Carvalho explained that the Law on the Press liberalizes the entire press exercise, thereby rendering legal the privatization of the JORNAL DE ANGOLA and CORREIO DA SEMANA newspapers.

[Begin de Carvalho recording] Within the context of available information, we are doing everything in our power to [word indistinct] the press. That is why the Law on the Press has been published. It liberalizes the written press. In view of that, and within the context of the law, anyone can edit one's own newspaper. The editing process is an easy one. There is no authorization to be sought. One must only register one's newspaper with the Information Ministry. That was the first major step toward free information. [end recording]

Information Minister Rui de Carvalho believes that the privatization of the press aims to serve society with more honest information.

[Begin de Carvalho recording] We think that the withdrawal of those organs from state control will eventually create a clearer and more favorable framework. In general terms, as everyone knows, the opposition has often complained that the state manipulates the media. If we remove Information Ministry control from the press, obviously there will no longer be manipulation. In truth, there is no manipulation, but there will no longer be an excuse for accusing the state of manipulating that sector. It has never been the state's intention to do so. [end recording]

The information minister also rejected accusations by certain political organizations that the state manipulates the information sector.

[Begin de Carvalho recording] We are not manipulating anything whatsoever. We are trying to grant a space for every opinion. By reading the newspaper, listening to the radio, or watching television, one has evidence that the political organizations have had the room they seek. Thus, I fail to see what threats privatization might bring. [end recording]

Emergent Party Advocates Autonomy for Cabinda

*MB1703091792 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 17 Mar 92*

[Text] The emergent National Union for the Light of Democracy and Development in Angola, UNLDDA, party does not support independence for Cabinda Province as demanded by the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave, FLEC. In a meeting with the press yesterday, UNLDDA said that to grant independence to Cabinda would be tantamount to selling that province to Zaire and Congo. UNLDDA believes that the best solution is to grant autonomy to Cabinda, adding an ad hoc commission should be formed to decide what kind of autonomy.

UNLDDA also disagrees with the government's prices for vehicles being sold to political parties. UNLDDA says that the vehicles should be sold by an authorized establishment at a price lower than those currently in force.

Benguela Governor on Implementing State Control

*MB1803084692 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 18 Mar 92*

[Statement by Benguela Provincial Governor Paulo Teixeira Jorge to Radio Angola; place, date not given]

[Text] A Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, team is to go to Benguela Province today to meet Provincial Governor Paulo Jorge in an attempt to resolve the chronic problem of extending state control in that part of the country.

Governor Paulo Teixeira Jorge comments:

[Begin Jorge recording] Perhaps the presence of the CCPM in Benguela will finally make the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, observe the accords that were signed on two occasions between the Benguela provincial government and the UNITA provincial branch. Unfortunately, the UNITA elements have not allowed the extension of state control to be implemented, meaning that the UNITA provincial leadership has not adhered either to its undertakings, or the very documents it signed. Perhaps with the CCPM we can put an end to this problem and begin implementing the process of extension of state control. [end recording]

Malawi

President Opens Parliament, Calls for Foreign Aid

*MB1803084192 London BBC World Service in English
0430 GMT 18 Mar 92*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] President Banda of Malawi has appealed for international aid to help the country deal with the effects of the worst drought in years. The president, who was opening

parliament in the university town of Zomba, said the country would this season produce much less maize than it needed.

The university in Zomba has been closed after two days of demonstrations by students in favor of multiparty democracy.

Discusses Economy, Drought

*EA1803093592 Nairobi KNA in English 1526 GMT
17 Mar 92*

[Text] Zomba, (Malawi) 17th March (KNA/PANA)—Malawi President Kamuzu Banda said on Tuesday [17 March] that the country's performance in her economy in 1991 was very satisfactory economically when compared to 1990.

Speaking when he opened the 1992/93 budget meeting in Zomba, the Malawi leader told the house that the real economic output grew by 7.8 percent in 1991 compared to 4.8 percent in 1990. "This buoyant economic performance was spearheaded by the agricultural sector, particularly the smallholder sector," he said. He said that the smallholder agriculture performance contributed 14.5 percent, while the estate agriculture contributed 11 percent, which clearly showed how important the agricultural sector was to Malawi's economic growth, and in particular, the importance of the smallholder small-scale agriculture.

The life president observed that the other sectors which have contributed substantially to the country's economic growth were transport and communications, which grew at 4.2 percent, construction sector which grew at 5.8 percent, electricity and water supply which grew at 6.1 percent.

He appealed to friendly governments and donor organizations to assist Malawi in order for the country to cope with the current serious drought situation which will require 800,000 tonnes of maize. "We are victims of the weather conditions," president told the house. According to experts, the Malawi leader told the house, Malawi is expected to experience a shortfall of 800,000 tonnes of maize. He noted that the disastrous effects of the worst drought in recent years came immediately after the country's buoyant performance of her economy in 1991. The agricultural sector spearheaded the country's economic growth. "But that is the way of nature," he observed.

But the Malawi leader observed, after working hard in their gardens, unfavourable weather conditions hit the country. As a result the people will have little to show for their efforts because of too little rain. He appealed to the people to search for alternatives such as growing cassava, sweet potatoes and other drought-resistant crops. "I also appeal to my people once more to continue praying for more rain. We need more rain for those crops that are struggling to survive, and for our water supply in wells, dams, streams and rivers," he said. He only hoped that with the combination of the hard-working spirit of the people in this country and the help from friendly governments and donor agencies Malawi will be able to feed those affected by the drought.

Mozambique

Deputy Foreign Minister Meets Egyptian Envoy

MB1703151492 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1400 GMT 17 Mar 92

[Text] In Maputo today, Mozambique and Egypt assessed their political relations and their economic and trade relations during a meeting between Deputy Foreign Minister Salome Moiane and 'Umar Jad, Egypt's assistant foreign minister. During the meeting the two officials exchanged views on current world affairs and coordinated ideas on the various issues discussed.

Renamo Names Chiefs, Officials in Occupied Areas

MB1303145692 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Mar 92

[Excerpts] The Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, is appointing its own traditional chiefs at (Ilala) administrative post in Nampula Province. Renamo occupied the post more than 45 days ago.

The establishment of traditional administration in Renamo-controlled areas is not something new in Nampula Province. It will be recalled that when Renamo occupied Lalaua District last year, it also appointed traditional chiefs there. Renamo alleges that before Mozambique's political independence, many areas belonged to traditional chiefs.

Citizens who fled from Renamo captivity at (Ilala) administrative post in Muecate District and sought refuge in the neighboring District of Nacarua have confirmed the appointment of these chiefs. [passage omitted]

Renamo has also begun to establish its own structures in areas under its influence. While some Renamo elements are deserting their ranks, the movement is at all costs trying to reorganize itself politically. Accordingly, it has begun to appoint officials in administrative posts. This could be one of the reasons for delays in the ongoing peace talks. Renamo is trying to gain time.

Jorge Vasco John, a youth from Caia, Sofala Province, captured by the Mozambican Army, told Radio Mozambique a few days ago that some Renamo military officials have been appointed to administrative posts. [passage omitted]

Renamo Leader Denies Attacks on Civilian Targets

LD1403062592 Lisbon RDP Comercial Radio Network
in Portuguese 2330 GMT 13 Mar 92

[Interview with Mozambique National Resistance leader Afonso Dhlakama by correspondent Antonio Lazaro in Rome on 13 March—recorded]

[Text] [Dhlakama] There are two main issues to be discussed—the debates on the Constitution and the setting up of the national army.

[Lazaro] But, Mr. President, the agreement just signed in Rome gives Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] access to the media. What I would like to ask you is what media will Renamo have access to if all the existing media is controlled by Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front]? Is not that one of your concerns?

[Dhlakama] Well, what we have agreed upon are guidelines. We have agreed that.... [Dhlakama changes thought] Well, you know that the agreement was signed by both sides—the government and Renamo—and that means that next, although the government controls the media, it will have to allow other parties to publish their policies, articles, decisions, publicity; and they will have to allow the media to carry certain publicity activities by all political parties. Furthermore, we also agreed that Mozambicans have the right to set up their own newspapers, magazines, and radio stations. This means that Mozambicans will have the right to have independent papers and will not have to rely upon the media we have today.

[Lazaro] President Dhlakama, we can assume that negotiations are now on the right tracks. I would like to ask you then, what is the sense of Renamo continuing to attack civilians and missionaries?

[Dhlakama] Well, it is not true that Renamo.... [Dhlakama pauses] It is not true that Renamo is attacking civilians and killing missionaries. We all know that there is a war in Mozambique. There is a war involving everybody with weapons in hands. That is why we are negotiating the end of that war. That is why we are talking, but Renamo does not attack civilians. What is happening is that there is a war and that war, as far as Renamo is concerned, is not waged against civilians. The reason is that if Renamo was at war against civilian populations, it would be very difficult for us to beat Frelimo and force them to negotiate with us. Frelimo is negotiating with us because it lost the war and as such, the civilian support given to Renamo has been very significant.

[Lazaro] I am sorry President Dhlakama, but I have here news that a group of Renamo armed men, composed of some 400 men, today attacked cotton and sisal plantations belonging to a private company in Nampula; therefore, the attack was not against Frelimo but against a private company.

[Dhlakama] Well, that is not true, that is not true. Now, what I would like to ask you is whether that information you have received came from the media controlled by Frelimo.

[Lazaro] Yes it did.

[Dhlakama] They are not independent. They are not an independent source. What is happening is that Frelimo militarized Mozambique. This means that Frelimo, all over the country and in every district where it has a factory, a bridge or any other asset, they are present. This means that Renamo attacks Frelimo and not civilians. I can go as far as describing to you how the war is carried in Mozambique. To date, Lisbon has never had any news sent by Frelimo's media saying that Renamo attacked

and killed 50 Frelimo soldiers or Renamo seizes T-11s, cannons or tanks. Renamo attacks every day, Renamo seizes tanks, kills Frelimo soldiers, and seizes tonnes of weapons, but there has never been one single occasion regarding that sort of news. On the other hand, you have contradicting news saying that Renamo attacked civilian populations and killed pregnant women and all that contradicts what is happening in the front. This is a consequence of having a state which controls everything.

[Lazaro] Are you still receiving support from South Africa?

[Dhlakama] We do not have any kind of South African support. We had South African support at the beginning and that support finished with the [word indistinct] agreement in 1984, and since then we have never had South African support again. Who is receiving support at the moment is Frelimo itself.

[Lazaro] Let us change the subject. I would like to ask you a last question: Has Renamo prepared a government in the eventuality it wins the elections?

[Dhlakama] Yes it has.

[Lazaro] Also, on the other hand, does Renamo have any policy on alliances?

[Dhlakama] Well, Renamo is independent, as you know. Renamo may join any party which may not go against our aims. We are a party....

[Lazaro, interrupting] In case there is no clear majority, would Renamo form government with Frelimo?

[Dhlakama] No. No, because we are ideologically different, although some people say that Frelimo has given up Marxism.

[Lazaro] Are you then going to appeal for an absolute majority?

[Dhlakama] Certainly. No doubt about it. It all depends on whether international and national guaranties are well set. If that is the case Renamo will have a victory with some 95 percent support.

Official Reports Frelimo Membership Up 13 Percent

MB1703203192 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1800 GMT 17 Mar 92

[Text] The membership of Mozambique's ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party grew by 13 percent between the Sixth Congress held last August and February of this year, according to the party's secretary for mobilization and propaganda, Manuel Tome. He said that 59,601 members have been admitted to the party.

Mr. Tome was speaking to journalists yesterday about a report from the party's secretariat to a meeting of the Frelimo Central Committee that has been underway behind closed doors. He said that the growth in the Frelimo membership shows that despite all the country's difficulties the people continue to put their trust in Frelimo.

The Central Committee is now discussing a report from its Political Commission and during the discussions the committee will consider the activities of the government, and the Rome peace talks between the government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance].

Swaziland

South Africa Signs Komati River Project Treaties

MB1403110392 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS
in English 14 Mar 92 p 1, 24

[Report by Gordon Mbuli: "Komati River Treaty Signed"]

[Text] Swaziland and the Republic of South Africa yesterday signed two treaties establishing the Komati River Basin Project. The treaties were signed by Swaziland's Minister for Natural Resources and Energy, Senator Senzenjani Tshabalala and South African Minister for Water Affairs and Forestry, General Magnus Malan.

One treaty will formalise the JPTC—a committee which was set up to look into the complete hydrology of the Komati River—and change its name to Join Water Commission (JWC).

The JWC which will have an enhanced legal status, will continue to look after the interests of both countries in all matters concerning river basins of common interest.

The second treaty was to establish the Komati Basin Water Authority (KOBWA). KOBWA will be responsible for the design, operation and maintenance of the project in accordance with the provisions of the treaty.

The occasion was held at the Royal Swazi Sun Convention Centre and was attended by among others, four cabinet ministers, president of the House of Senate and the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

The main rivers at issue are the Lomati and Komati rivers.

Both rivers enter Swaziland from South Africa and return to South Africa before flowing through Mozambique to spill into the Indian Ocean in Maputo.

The Mozambican Minister for Water and Construction and his delegation was expected to attend the occasion, but did not arrive.

Water from this project will be used to increase food production, provide more employment opportunities for people of the two countries and facilitate better and effective ways of managing the water resources of this basin for the benefit of the co-operating partners.

Senator Tshabalala said the construction of Driekoppis Dam in South Africa and Maguga Dam in Swaziland would be a vivid example of the benefits accruing from technical and regional co-operation in the sub-region.

He said Swaziland intended utilising its share of the water for irrigation development between Mandlangempisi and Mananga.

A small hydro-electric power station at the Maguga site will also be built within two years.

The minister said the Komati basin project is a test case in joint co-operation and regional development, especially to Swaziland.

General Malan said after the Komati study has been completed, the three countries (including Mozambique) would be in a better position to decide on the best joint utilisation of the Komati Basin.

He said once an international project gets off the ground, it needs an institutional framework within which to function. He said in terms of the treaty, the JPTC will become a joint water commission to serve the purpose.

General Malan said the envisaged dams on the Lomati and Komati will bring greater prosperity to the region. Existing water consumers can now be assured of enough water to meet the expected increase in domestic and industrial demand, especially during the early spring when river flows are low.

Zambia

President Chiluba on UK, U.S. Drought Aid

EA1803090092 Nairobi KNA in English
1427 GMT 17 Mar 92

[Text] Siavonga (Zambia) 17th March (KNA/PANA)—Zambia is to receive 2,500,000 pounds sterling from the British Government to help the country deal with the effects of the current drought, President Frederick Chiluba announced here Tuesday [17 March]. Addressing officials of the ruling Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) at Kariba North Bank in this southern Zambia resort town, the Zambian leader said he had received a letter last weekend from British Prime Minister John Major confirming that, in addition to other assistance given for the economic restructuring programme, Britain would soon provide a further 2.5 million pounds, specifically to be used on the drought emergency. Mr Chiluba, who said that similar aid was also expected from the USA, assured his countrymen that all necessary efforts were being made to minimise the effects of the drought.

Britain gave Zambia 14,100,000 pounds sterling during Chiluba's tour of the UK and the USA in February.

And the president cautioned MMD members and officials not to lose faith in the ruling party, as it was too early for anybody to see what the administration was doing to resuscitate the economy. He called for unity within the MMD ranks saying this was necessary for the party to succeed in its programmes.

The president noted that while the government had to pay more attention to the nation's survival as a result of

the drought, it also had the responsibility of rehabilitating the national infrastructures like schools, roads, hospitals, apart from providing incentives for the farming community.

Chiluba: No Detentions on Political Grounds

MB1703125892 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA
in English 7 Mar 92 p 1

[Text] President Chiluba has assured Zambians that none of them would be detained on political grounds during his term of office with the MMD [Movement for Multi Party Democracy] Government.

The President declared in Kasemba he was a democrat. His political opponents including former President Dr Kenneth Kaunda were free, and would continue to be free citizens.

Vowing he would never detain any Zambian on political grounds, Mr Chiluba said time had come when Zambians should enjoy their full rights under full democracy after the downfall of the UNIP [United National Independence Party] regime.

Mr Chiluba said Government will soon release a code of investment with a view to invite the international business community to invest in Zambia, because he was worried by the state of the economy.

The UNIP government, despite having borrowed up to \$7.5bn had only used the money to consolidate power. It left the national coffers empty, he said.

And addressing civil servants and businessmen soon after his arrival in Kasemba, Mr Chiluba said Zambia will now have to start rebuilding the economy and would seek the help of the international community to succeed.

The President who was in Kasemba on his continued tour of North-Western Province called on civil servants not to indulge into politics but serve the people effectively.

Unlike in UNIP where even policemen became ward chairmen, the MMD Government will only need support from civil servants but not to be councillors or chairmen of branches.

And Mr Chiluba assured missionaries that MMD Government will not interfere in their operations.

After visiting Mukinge Mission Hospital in Kasemba yesterday he paid tribute to missionaries who had done much in Zambia. He assured them that the new Government was planning to approach more missionaries to come to Zambia.

Apart from spreading the Word of God, missionaries had built schools and hospitals whose services had been the best, he said.

But the President regretted the former UNIP government's move to take over mission schools and hospitals which had resulted in falling of standards.

At another function, Mr Chiluba called on Zambians to take-up the challenge to develop Zambia through self sacrifice.

The President said Zambians must be prepared to pay the price if they were to defeat ongoing poverty which he attributed to the defeated UNIP government.

Catholic Bishops Urge Government Fulfill Promises

MB1803090292 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 17 Mar 92

[Text] Catholic bishops in Zambia have challenged the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] government to fulfill its promises to the people, and warned that the burden of restructuring the economy must not be borne only by the poor.

In a pastoral letter released in Lusaka today, the bishops said on the other hand that Zambians (?should) [words indistinct] themselves to bring about the required socioeconomic changes through hard work and dedication to the common good. Zambians were urged to get away from dependence on handouts and build more self-reliance.

The pastoral letter said the future of Zambia is not for the winning party, but for all the people of Zambia.

Mozambican Envoy Found Strangled to Death in Home

MB1703181392 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 17 Mar 92

[Text] Mozambican Ambassador to Zambia Mr. Shafuridin Khan is dead. He was strangled to death by unknown people and his house in Kabulongo was completed ransacked. Mr. Khan's death was announced by Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Vernon Mwaanga who said that early indications are that people who killed him were looking for documents. Nothing was stolen from his house except his official car, and it is believed that the bandits used it to escape.

The late ambassador had been in Zambia for only five months. He has been living alone without the family or security guard. Mr. Khan was found tied to a chair with an electrical cable, and his face covered.

Zimbabwe

Economists View Recession, ESAP Program

EA1703144692 Nairobi KNA in English 1535 GMT 16 Mar 92

[Excerpts] Harare, 16 Mar (KNA/PANA)—The current world recession, in as far as it negatively affects demand, notably for primary products, is a major threat to Zimbabwe's Economic Structural Adjustment Program,

ESAP, in addition to the devastating effects of drought now rocking most southern African countries. This scenario has resulted in economists calling for the introduction of non-foreign exchange-related incentives to manufacturers so as to boost exports and generate the necessary foreign currency to finance ESAP.

Of the 15.2 billion U.S. dollars required to finance ESAP, 3.2 billion dollars would have to come from donors and loans, the balance from exports. [passage omitted]

There is no doubt that the current drought would need resources far in excess of those present. It will also affect output and growth as well as the trade situation because of the direct contribution of agriculture to gross domestic product, GDP, the linkages with industry and the contribution to exports, said one economist.

Ivory Manufacturer Against CITES Withdrawal

AB1703143492 Nairobi KNA in English 1540 GMT 16 Mar 92

[Excerpts] Harare, 16 Mar (KNA/PANA)—The chairman of the Ivory Manufacturers Association, Jason Cambitzis, has said that it would be unwise for Zimbabwe and other southern African countries to withdraw from the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species [CITES] following their unsuccessful attempt to have the ban on ivory trade lifted.

In an interview today, Cambitzis said although last week's decision by CITES refusing to lift the ban on ivory trade was a big and serious blow, southern African countries should remain in CITES and fight within. He said the ivory trade in Zimbabwe was threatened three years ago when the ban was imposed but manufacturers have managed to diversify.

"We (manufacturers) will carry on as we have done in the last three years until the government decides which direction they will take. I personally don't think it's in the interest of Zimbabwe and other southern African countries to break away from CITES. This could affect tourism and have far-reaching effects on us even from donors," he said.

Pulling out of CITES by southern African countries would not change anything as ivory trade markets would still remain blocked with the countries still failing to export or promote ivory sales, Cambitzis said. [passage omitted]

Cambitzis said the continued ban on ivory products was not a new thing and would not lead to any new developments in Zimbabwe because it had been in force for the past three years. He said manufacturers had retrenched some of their workers then and would keep the work force they had retained at the time of the first ban.

Guinea

Two New Political Parties Registered

AB1703115592 *Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 0645 GMT 17 Mar 92*

[Text] Two new political parties have just been registered at the Ministry of Interior and Security. The two parties are the Party for Unity and Development [PUD] of (Mamadou Dieke Diallo)—an inspector at the Kolia slaughterhouse—and the Guinea Progress Union [UPG] of (More Camara), a lawyer. This brings the number of political parties registered since the promulgation of the political parties laws to 15.

Ivory Coast

Minister of Posts, Telecommunications Replaced

AB1703203592 *Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1900 GMT 17 Mar 92*

[Text] At the cabinet meeting today, the prime minister presented a report on the meetings he held with the president of the Republic during his visit to Paris from 12 to 16 March. The prime minister informed the cabinet members that the president of the Republic signed a decree terminating the appointment of Yao Nicholas Kouassi Akon as minister of posts and telecommunications. The same decree appoints Yed Esai Angoran, the minister of industry, mines, and energy, to head the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications as of today.

Furthermore, the president of the Republic has approved many bills and signed ordinances as well as decrees previously examined by the government. Those bills, ordinances, and decrees will be published by the General Secretariat of the government.

Foreign 'Blackmail' Seen Complicating Situation

AB1503141892 *Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 14-15 Mar 92 p1*

[Editorial by Kebe Yacouba: "Interference"]

[Text] We have always maintained and written that Africa remains a negligible quantity for Westerners. Our states remain the "little banana republics" that have to be made to toe the line as in colonial times. Africa, which has no oil or other strategic wealth, will always be treated with disdain and condescension, especially black Africa, looted yesterday and abandoned today for the benefit of the East and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Impoverished by an unprecedented crisis, our states are obliged to turn to the international financial institutions and rich countries. Structural adjustment programs are

imposed without taking into account the hardly manageable social disturbances that they provoke. It is in this context, almost of blackmail, that the attitude of certain European members of parliament who are almost hurling threats against our country following the sad events of 18 February, should be appreciated.

This attitude, which is an insult to our sovereignty and our dignity, fortunately does not commit the European Council, the EEC, or the governments of the "Twelve." The problems involved are intra-Ivorian problems. They involve Ivorians opposing other Ivorians. We would be able, among ourselves, to find the means of attaining greater brotherliness.

Unfortunately, blackmail of this kind, from the outside, can only complicate the situation. The European Parliament has never concerned itself with the fate reserved in Europe for our raw materials, which are scandalously exploited by Europeans. Nor has it ever concerned itself with the total absence of democracy in the oil-rich countries of the Gulf. On the contrary, it has accommodated itself to the situation. We will not talk about that Arab-African country where a political party that clearly won the elections has been banned, and all its leaders imprisoned, without any Western democracy raising the slightest protest.

Whether we be on the left or the right, from the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast or the Ivorian Popular Front, we must understand that all those developed countries are only defending their interests. The proof is that at the first alarm, all they think about is the evacuation of their citizens, while they leave us to kill each other, as in Liberia. But they will fight until the end for Kuwait.

PDCI Responds to Foreign 'Pressure'

AB1403120092 *Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 14-15 Mar 92 p 32*

["Full text" of the statement issued by the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast; date and place not given: "Houphouet Will Not Yield to Pressure"]

[Text] To all those who take their wishes for realities.

All those who know President Houphouet-Boigny very well, like those of us active in the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast—African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA], could not help smiling at the reaction of a section of the European Parliament in Strasbourg in the wake of the sad events of 18 February in Abidjan.

Once again, in trying to teach lessons to the Ivory Coast and its leader, President Houphouet-Boigny, following the condemnation by Ivorian tribunals of the organizers of the marches that led to the incidents involving fire and acts of vandalism, those parliamentarians from other countries have shown their total ignorance of our realities. Worse still, they have shown that they do not know the Ivorian head of state, whose long political

experience, which began on their continent, should, have enabled them to understand him once and for all.

As a matter of fact, their attempt to put pressure on the Ivory Coast, as they have always done without reservation with other African countries, is a disservice to their friends, who have been tried, convicted, and condemned.

All those who know President Houphouet-Boigny are very well aware that no amount of pressure and no orders from abroad have ever influenced his decisions. He has repeatedly said that he only obeys three judges: God, his conscience, and the Ivorian people.

The Ivory Coast is, and will remain, committed to the rule of law. Our country has made the sovereign decision to revert to a multiparty system. It has resolutely embarked on the democratic process and will meet this commitment. But let no one deceive himself: All those who violate Ivorian laws will be tried and sentenced in accordance with these laws. No one is above the law in this country with its rule of law. The organizers of the 18 February operation are common criminals, found guilty of damaging and burning property. They were sentenced the same way as student activist leader Martial Ahipeaud a few days earlier.

The trial is therefore neither a political trial, as the opposition minority and its master thinkers are trying to make people believe, nor an attempt to halt the democratic process.

Millions of PDCI-RDA activists, who party officials have just visited throughout the country, fear that President Houphouet-Boigny will use his legendary generosity to pardon prisoners whose imprisonment was welcomed with genuine relief in the whole country. Now, with all the maneuvers inspired from abroad by the opposition, PDCI-RDA activists feel reassured. They know that the best way to ensure that the punishment decided by the courts is executed is to attempt to put unruly and childish pressure on President Houphouet-Boigny.

After all, Ivorians know that the latter has never gone against the people's wishes. In this respect, it should be remembered that he agreed to back down when the double nationality draft bill for nationals from the Entente Council was rejected in 1966.

Furthermore, taking their desires for reality, the opposition's commentators dared say that the luncheon offered by President Houphouet-Boigny on 11 March to his French counterpart, President Mitterrand, was part of international pressure on the Ivorian head of state. The PDCI-RDA cannot prevent these commentators from dreaming and writing what they wish in their newspapers.

We would therefore like to reassure our activists that this issue was not raised once during this luncheon. Neither

President Francois Mitterrand nor Leonard Robinson, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state—who was received in Paris before coming to Abidjan—made any request whatsoever for the release of anybody. They discussed more important issues on their agenda.

PDCI-RDA activists must know this: President Houphouet-Boigny fully shares their sentiments and is satisfied that the government, with the unanimous support of the party, has been able to check the disorder and anarchy in the Ivory Coast without shedding a drop of blood, contrary to what is being deplored elsewhere.

The PDCI-RDA secretary general reaffirms that attempts at promoting subversion all over Africa, under the cover of democratization, will not succeed in the Ivory Coast. Today just as yesterday, the PDCI-RDA—and even less so its president—will never agree to take orders from outside. Let this be known once and for all to the European Parliament and all those who are becoming agitated like it.

Ivorian problems, it must be recalled, are resolved in the Ivory Coast through dialogue in an atmosphere of responsibility and brotherhood.

Mali

Communique on Measures For Return of Tuaregs

AB1703142492 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 17 Mar 92

[Communique issued jointly by the Transitional Committee for the Salvation of the People and the Government in Bamako on 17 March—live or recorded]

[Text] The Transitional Committee for the Salvation of the People [CTSP] and the Government of Mali, concerned about the fate of our compatriots in exile in neighboring countries following events in the north, and desirous of bringing them assistance and boosting their morale, have decided to send missions to Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Algeria respectively on 18, 19, and 21 March 1992 in order to send this assistance, solve their need for food, and sensitize them concerning their return home.

The CTSP and the government, the communique stressed, will not spare any efforts to see to it that their return to the country, reception, resettlement, and reintegration take place in the best conditions and in a safe environment.

Niger

MNSD Views Recent Events, Transition Organs

AB1403194592 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 12 Mar 92

[Communique issued by the Political Bureau of the National Movement of the Development Society,

MNSD-Nassara, following a meeting held in Niamey on 12 March, read by Mahamane Sani Bako, secretary of foreign relations]

[Text] The MNSD-Nassara Political Bureau met in an extraordinary general assembly on 11 and 12 March at the national headquarters under the chairmanship of Tandja Mamadou, president of the party.

The Political Bureau analyzed the events that shook our country from 27 February through 2 March. The Political Bureau deplored these events prompted by demands—although legitimate—which nearly got out of the hands of the troops and compromised the democratic process to which all citizens are committed and attached. The Political Bureau also observed that during these events the transitional government displayed a serious (?lack of) responsibility, leaving the state authority (?tragically) vacant. The Political Bureau is delighted over the prompt and responsible action of the democratic forces, whose intervention allowed for the peaceful settlement of the troops' demands.

The Political Bureau condemns the irresponsible attitude of some transition personalities toward certain foreign partners of Niger during the rally held on 1 March. This attitude smacks of negligence and irresponsibility. Dictated by selfish and partisan considerations, this attitude seriously jeopardizes the immediate future of our country politically, economically, and financially.

Furthermore, the Political Bureau, after analyzing the economic and financial situation of the country, and after noting its increasingly catastrophic deterioration, leading to an increase in social tension marked by repeated work stoppages, recommends that the transitional organs examine all solutions likely to take our country from the impasse.

Furthermore, in connection with the developments in the deliberations of the Crimes and Abuses Commission, the Political Bureau recommends to that commission, in accordance with the decision of the national conference, to search for the truth in [words indistinct] and in the strict respect of the rule of law as proclaimed by the sovereign national conference. To this end the Political Bureau calls on the High Council of the Republic to see to it that the laws and regulations not questioned by the sovereign national conference are respected, and to adopt a neutral attitude toward the political (?situation).

Finally, the MNSD-Nassara Political Bureau notes with bitterness the confusion and malaise existing among the transitional organs characterized by contradictory statements and successive denials, which jeopardize the credibility of Niger and the [words indistinct] of the sovereign national conference.

Issued in Niamey on 12 March, 1992

Tuareg Representative on Current Situation

AB1703113592 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 17 Mar 92

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Next is Niger and not very good news. In the north of Niger, the nomads called the Tuaregs have stepped up their attacks against the government. Over the weekend, rebels of the Front for the Liberation of Air and Azawad kidnapped 10 people, among them gendarmes and republican guards, and a water and forestry official when they raided a desert outpost. But there have been hopes for negotiations between the government and the rebels. A meeting was due this Friday [20 March]. Well, Mano Dayak is a Tuareg from the Air Mountains and he is part of a commission set up by the people there to try to get negotiations going between the two sides. Mr. Mano Dayak is now continuing his mission in Paris. Janet Anderson called him up early this morning and asked him if he had any hopes for negotiations.

[Begin recording] [Dayak] The only thing that I am sure of is that Tuareg community and the commission we have set up are really hoping that the talks will start because we know that if the war starts it will be really something that nobody can imagine now in Niger, and it can last years and years because the rebels are in the mountains, and there is no military victory possible from each side, either from the rebels or from the military.

[Anderson] You yourself come from the Air Mountains. How would you describe the situation there at the moment?

[Dayak] The situation is very, very dangerous because the military are ready to attack and the rebels are also ready, and the war can start tomorrow. If only that war starts then nobody can do anything to stop it because the rebels will be impossible to access to, to bring them to halt to negotiate with the government, and then the country will go in terrible civil war.

[Anderson] Do these rebels actually have the support of the people in your area?

[Dayak] The two demands of the two community, the Tuareg community and the rebels are the same even though the Tuaregs do not support rebels because we are not rebels. We are a community which has been taken apart of any economic or any political deal in this country and now we are trying to get our rights, and the Tuareg is now trying to have the possibility to rule the region, and try to bring economically something to the Tuareg region in which something has never been done by the different governments that ruled Niger. [sentence as heard]

[Anderson] So what are your demands as the community, the Tuareg community there, what do you want to see change in that area?

[Dayak] Our demand is to have... [Dayak changes thought] to see coming that federal system in which Tuaregs can take care of themselves, in which the Tuareg responsables [as heard] can be put ahead of the region and do something for it, try to build schools, hospitals which I think is short—they do not exist at all in the Tuareg region today—and try to gain that confidence that does not exist anymore between the Tuareg community and the nomads with the administration. [end recording]

Nigeria

Minister on 'Deployment' of Troops to Yugoslavia

AB1703180092 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English
1030 GMT 17 Mar 92

[Text] Professor Sam Oyovbaire, Nigeria's information and culture minister, has said that the symbolic deployment of Nigerians troops to Yugoslavia demonstrates the country's stand for peaceful resolution of the Yugoslav crisis.

The minister made the remark in Lagos when he received Dr. Ilija Jankovic, the Yugoslav ambassador to Nigeria. Prof. Oyovbaire said that Yugoslavia had been a useful ally of Nigeria for many years, particularly during the Nigerian civil war.

Earlier, Dr. Jankovic had told the minister that Yugoslavia was going through one of the most trying periods of her history. He commended the support of the Nigerian Government in seeking a peaceful resolution of the Yugoslav crisis.

Senegal

Opposition PLP Leader Rejects Election Dates

AB1803125292 Dakar PANA in English 1059 GMT
18 Mar 92

[Text] Dakar, 18 Mar (APS-SEN/PANA)—The secretary general of the opposition Senegalese Party for the People's Liberation (PLP), Babacar Niang, has categorically rejected plans to hold the country's next presidential and legislative elections in February and May 1993 respectively. The elderly politician said during a press conference in Dakar Tuesday [17 March] that the interval between the two was too long and that parties lacked the financial means to conduct two separate electoral campaigns.

He suggested that the presidential and legislative campaigns be conducted simultaneously since the two elections will not be held the same day, as stipulated under the new electoral code.

Meanwhile, Niang said that there is no way to avoid the public financing of political parties and that unlike other opposition parties, the PLP was not opposed to the holding of presidential and later legislative elections. But he said it will be difficult for the opposition to choose a joint presidential candidate, although it is possible to have common electors' rolls. According to him, his party will not enter into a coalition with other opposition parties unless there is a common programme.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

18 MARCH 1992

